

HATCHET

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The George Washington University --Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, March 26, 1968

Howard Factions Talk; Students Pull Out After Demands Partially Met

by Berl Brechner
Editor-in-Chief

THE CLIMAX of years of stagnation and student unrest at Howard University began last Tuesday when over 800 students invaded the school's administration building and vowed to stay until their demands were met.

Those demands were partially met Saturday after three days of meetings between leaders of the demonstration and university officials all the way up to the Board of Trustees. Students withdrew from the building Saturday afternoon.

The demonstration led to the official closing of the primarily Negro school in northwest Washington Wednesday afternoon, and eviction notices for students residing in dormitories. Legal action was called for on both sides--students requested an injunction to reopen the school, administration officials threatened an injunction to clear the administration building of

students and to empty the dormitories.

But students stayed. Whisperings of the threat of Federal Marshalls forcing them out did not deter them.

Basic demands of the students were that no action be taken against 39 students who were to be disciplined for participating in a demonstration during the university's Charter Day exercises several weeks ago. That demonstration, according to Howard's student newspaper, the Hilltop, was to support the institution of black-oriented courses, the institution of an equitable student judiciary, and the dismissal of certain key administration officials.

"We want a black University," said Q. T. Jackson Thursday morning as food was being passed out to demonstrators inside the administration building, "one which will enable us to deal with our own problems creatively and

imaginatively." Jackson was one of the leaders of the demonstration who was involved in negotiations with the administration.

According to newspaper reports, the Howard Board of Trustees offered a compromise proposal which would allow the student government to judge the 39 students involved in the Charter Day demonstrations. In addition, students involved in last week's demonstration would not be disciplined, and student and faculty would meet with trustees to "resolve grievances and deal with relevant, contemporary issues."

There was no mention of the resignation of Howard President James Nabrit, Jr., which students had demanded. Nabrit is scheduled to retire in July.

It is estimated that over 2000 of the 8200 students at the university took part in the week of demonstrations.

But every part of the demonstration (See HOWARD, p. 10)

At Special Senate Meeting

Voting Plan Scuttled

A PROPOSAL which would have given two students voting and debating privileges on the floor of the faculty's University Senate was rejected at the Senate's special meeting last Wednesday. A somewhat amended version of the joint Senate-Council Committee idea was approved.

At the same meeting a calendar change to allow a three week reading-research-exam period was approved. The change is not to include either the Medical or Law schools, who have their own calendars, but will include all schools and departments on the current calendar. Reportedly administration officials are in favor of the calendar change, which is scheduled to be instituted in the fall of 1969.

The original Senate-Council Committee proposal, which was to include reciprocal membership of students on the Senate, and faculty on the Student Council, was brought to the floor three weeks ago by Prof. Peter Hill. The resolution he proposed had been unanimously approved by the Council, the Senate Committee on Student Relationships, and the Student Life Committee, which the joint committee would replace.

After about 15 minutes of debate on the original resolution, Senate Executive Committee Chairman Reuben Wood submitted a three-page "amended" resolution which changed the originally proposed membership of officers of the committee, and completely removed any mention procedures for the committee, changed the method of selection of reciprocal membership privi-

leges on the Senate and Council.

The Wood amendments were passed with only minor changes after two hours of debate. One change, however, offered by Prof. Richard Allen during the last several minutes of consideration on the matter, said: "Whenever any matter within the appropriate areas of concern to the joint committee shall be brought to the floor of the University Senate, the chairman and vice-chairman thereof, and the president of the Student Council shall be accorded full privileges of the floor of the Senate during such consideration, provided however that the foregoing should not be construed to confer membership or voting on said body."

Council President Jim Knicey pointed to President Elliott's statement that students should play a larger role in decision-

making and that the Senate would be a basic mold of policy, and said, "The fact that students will not regularly be given the right to participate in debate on almost all areas of University policy makes Dr. Wood's substitute proposal unacceptable to the interests of the student body."

"I feel the Senate altered the intent of the motion," he continued, "in order to satisfy its desire to keep itself an exclusively faculty body, and to maintain its current power. The issue is clearly one of faculty power."

The final vote on the joint committee amendments was almost unanimous, while the calendar reform measure, after an unsuccessful push to give some schools the option not to observe the proposed change, passed 10-6.

GW Coed Found Dead Saturday

by Bill Yarmy

A GW COED was found dead last Saturday afternoon.

The body of Cynthia M. Molini, 20-year-old sophomore from Prince George, Va., was found in the second floor hallway of 1325 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. with a bullet wound in her chest. A .22-caliber rifle was found next to her body.

According to Sgt. Edward Dezon of the homicide squad, the rifle belonged to Ronald S. Bluestone, also a GW student.

No charges were filed against Bluestone, who has a room on the second floor.

Miss Molini was a resident of the seventh floor of Thurston Hall. One of her roommates told the Hatchet that Miss Molini had been despondent lately and that she had not seen her for a few days.

Dr. William J. Bromlee, pathologist in the D.C. coroner's office, explained that circumstances of deaths were not customarily released until after burial.



Photo by Beekerman

AT HOWARD--a third day of waiting. Two ranks of male students are the main security force at the front entrance to the administration building which protestors took over for four days beginning last Tuesday.

Bulletin Board

Tuesday, March 26

DAILY LENTEN MASS will be held at the Newman Center at 12:15 p.m.

THE EDUCATION COUNCIL will meet at 4:30 p.m. in the Summer Sessions Office, Rice Hall, 5th floor.

STUDENTS WITH KENNEDY will hold a meeting at 8:30 p.m. in Gov. 1. Everyone is invited. The speaker will be Rev. Channing E. Phillips.

STUDENT ACADEMIC COMMITTEE will hold a meeting at 8:30 p.m. in the Thurston Hall lounge.

FACULTY FORUM will feature Prof. T.Z. Lavine, Prof. P.F. Gallagher, Dean J.L. Metivier, and Dean H.E. Yeide in a discussion on "Institutionalized Religion," at 8:45 p.m. in Thurston Hall cafeteria.

AN INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL MEETING will be held at 9 p.m. in Woodhull. All interested persons are invited.

Wednesday, March 27

DAILY LENTEN MASS will be held at the Newman Center at 8:30 a.m.

INTER-FAITH FORUM will host Dr. R.B. Castell, speaking on "Ethics in Medicine," in Woodhull at noon. Refreshments will be served.

THE GERMAN OUTING CLUB will present the film "Das Wirtshaus in Spessart" in Mon. 304 at 8 p.m.

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MAJORS are invited to an important meeting concerning pre-registration for the fall, 1968 semester, in Thurston Formal Lounge, 8:30 p.m.

STUDENTS FOR ROCKEFELLER will meet in Mon. 103 at 8:45 p.m.

STUDENT COUNCIL will meet at 9 p.m. on the 6th floor of the Library.

Thursday, March 28

DAILY LENTEN MASS will be held at the Newman Center at 8:30 a.m.

EASTER EGG HUNT for children of the Grant and Stevens Schools sponsored by Alpha Phi Omega. All APO members are urged to be in the yard behind Mon. Hall at 2:30 p.m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION will meet at 5:10 in Bldg. 0.

STONE COOK of Martin Luther King's Poor People's Campaign will speak on "The White Campus in the Black City" at the Concordia United Church of Christ, 20th and G Sts., at 8 p.m.

THE RUSSIAN CLUB will show "Stanislavsky, the Moscow Art Theater" and "The Strollers," two short films, at 8:30 p.m. in Mon. 4. Members and Russian 162 will be admitted free; guests \$.50.

THE NEWMAN CENTER will sponsor a discussion led by Jac Campbell, on "The Changing Face of Catholicism as Illustrated by the Dutch Catechism," at the Center at 8:30 p.m.

Friday, March 29

HILLEL HOUSE SNACKBAR will be offering corned beef and hot dogs at noon at 2129 F St. N.W. Dr. R. Ganz of the English Dept. will speak on "Poetry of Protest."

DAILY LENTEN MASS will be

held at the Newman Center at 12:15 p.m.

THE POOR MAN'S CAMPAIGN will hold an organizational meeting for GW students at 2 p.m. at the Concordia United Church of Christ at 20th and G Sts., N.W., at 2 P.M. For further information contact the UCF-SERVE office.

GWU DANCE PRODUCTION GROUPS will hold its Spring Concert in Lisner Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. For tickets call 676-6557.

"THE PALEFACE" will be shown in Mitchell Hall at 8:30 p.m.

THE PIT will be open from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. at 2210 F St. N.W., with folk singing entertainment and a movie.

Saturday, March 30

HIGH SCHOOL FORENSIC TOURNAMENT will be held in Lisner Auditorium from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

DAILY LENTEN MASS will be held at the Newman Center at 12:15 p.m.

GWU DANCE PRODUCTION GROUPS will hold its Spring Concert in Lisner Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. For tickets call 676-6557.

Sunday, March 31

CATHOLIC MASS will be held at 9:30 a.m. and 11 a.m. in Corcoran Hall 100 and at 4:30 p.m. at the Newman Center.

HILLEL HOUSE, 2129 F St. N.W., will hold a brunch in honor of Dr. Elliott, President of GWU, at 11 a.m.

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF Russian Jewry, co-sponsored by GW Hillel, will be held at Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument grounds, from 3 to 5 p.m.

Monday, April 1

DAILY LENTEN MASS will be held at 12:15 p.m. at the New-

man Center.

A RUSSIAN CONVERSATION GROUP meets every Monday at 3 p.m. at the Agora. All interested are welcome. Mrs. Miller is faculty advisor.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION COLLOQUIUM will sponsor a discussion on Schoenfeld's "The Passover Plot" by Prof. R.G. Jones and Mike Carroll, to be held at Woodhull House at 8 p.m.

SERVE MEETING will be held at 8:30 p.m. in the Strong Hall Formal Lounge. New directions and organization will be discussed.

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS DUE for June candidates.

Notes

PETITIONING for Model Government commission and its staff opens today and closes this Friday, March 29.

ALPHA PHI OMEGA Ride Board for Easter recess will have booths in the Union from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and in Thurston Hall from 4 to 7 p.m. The booths will be open through Friday, March 29.

PETITIONING FOR BIG SIS has been re-opened and will remain open through March 29. Petitions are available in the Student Activities office.

PETITIONING FOR STUDENT DIRECTORY and Academic Evaluation Survey for Fall 1968 will remain open until March 29. The positions open are: Student Directory Chairman and Business Manager; Academic Evaluation Chairman, Assistant to Chairman, and Business Manager. Applications may be picked up at the Student Activities Office.

PETITIONING FOR OLD MEN remains open. Petitions may be obtained in the Student Activities Office.

DeGaulle Blamed for Gold Crisis Says New Group

DEGAULLE must carry the blame for the recent gold crisis, in the opinion of the newly formed Committee for the Defense of the Dollar (CDD).

According to Norman Neverson, a member of the committee, DeGaulle "wants a sense of power and is out to destroy those of us who have it."

The CDD hopes to bring about a "change of French Gaullist policies toward the U.S. dollar and economy," stated Neverson. To help accomplish this, he continued, they plan a march on the French Embassy on April 4, and will try "to attract attention to French attacks" on the dollar.

Long range plans include an organized boycott of all French goods, services, travel to France, and use of French airlines and shipping. The CDD also hopes to "form action groups" all over the country and "gain support of labor and other interest groups."

In addition, the CDD is trying to have Congress pass laws requiring the immediate payment of debts from World Wars One and Two, and to declare a "moratorium on all foreign gold exchange for dollars. . . for 12 months."

According to Neverson, the CDD has the support of legislators such as Representative Joel T. Broyhill (R.Va.), and of institutions such as American and Catholic Universities.

Neverson, a graduate student in economics and international affairs, emphasized that the primary purpose of the CDD is to "educate and demonstrate" and to "involve people to evolve pre-text against DeGaulle."

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Friday - Saturday, March 29 - 30

BALLAD OF A SOLDIER - plus - ASHES AND DIAMONDS

Sunday - Monday, March 31 - April 1

Fellini's JULIET OF THE SPIRITS - plus - Antonioni's THE RED DESERT

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Trustee Committee Includes Students

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, meeting last Thursday, approved a change in its by-laws that would permit 45 members to be elected, instead of the current 35, according to Vice-President for Student Affairs Bill Smith.

Nominations for new members were received and voting will take place during the annual meeting on May 16.

The Committee of Financial Affairs approved the reappointment of Price-Wasterhouse as University auditor, and F. Elwood Davis as University consul. The purchase of three properties was reported. They are the Campus Club, and two pieces in Square 57: 602 22nd St., N.W. and 606 22nd St., N.W.

It was reported that the renovation and air-conditioning of the original hospital building was 90 per cent completed and that the University Center is 10 per cent

completed with the target date still August 1969. Construction of the new classroom building is expected to be completed in November 1969.

In other business, the Board approved the conferring of an honorary degree on the commencement speaker, and approved the Emeritus status of James F. Davison, a professor in the Law School.

Preceding the meeting, the Board's Subcommittee for Student Affairs met for the first time on a regular basis with students. The students were Jim Knicely, Ronda Billig, and Richard Crosfield. John T. Hohman, and Marianne Phelps, acting deans of men and women also attended, as did Trustees Woodzell, Joseph D. Hughes, James W. Mitchell, and E. K. Morris.

Student Council President Knicely pointed out that more money was needed for student activities, and that students should make their own social regulations. He also advocated a review of the curriculum with student participation, as well as administration policy with regard to cafeteria service, building projects, and parking.

To further improve relations between students and trustees, Miss Billig said that it might be a good idea to have trustees live in the dormitories. Knicely suggested that faculty members and students be permitted to attend Board meetings.

According to Knicely, Trustee Hughes said that he had been through the Student Union several times and thought that the food service could be improved. He also asked to be invited to a Student Council meeting.

Co-ed Notices

ALL FULL-TIME and part-time undergraduate women are requested by the Dean of Women's office to update their activities cards, whether or not they are participating in activities. Office of the Dean of Women, 4th floor of Rice Hall.

JUNIOR WOMEN interested in Senior Assistant positions in Strong and Crawford Halls for the 1968-1969 academic year may obtain applications and job descriptions from the Office of the Dean of Women, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Completed applications are due April 1.

Academic Committee Holds 'Bitch-in' Tonite

THE STUDENT ACADEMIC COMMITTEE will hold an open meeting on Tuesday, March 26 at 8:30 p.m. in Thurston Hall lounge. According to committee Chairman Bill Sitzer, the meeting will be in the nature of an "academic bitch-in" to which students can bring demands for academic reform.

The committee plans to determine its projects for the semester at the meeting, as well as discuss continuing programs including reform of the English

composition sequence.

Last semester, the first semester of the committee's existence, it succeeded in excluding required physical education courses from the QPI, a change that had been sought for years. Sitzer said that the committee would continue to bring about academic changes if students co-operate, and urged that as many students as possible attend the open meeting. He said that the committee plans to hold monthly meetings.



STUDENTS take time between classes to bask in last weeks 80 degree weather. Harry, Professor Gallagher's Afghan, was able to take pleasure in the weather too.

Slaters To Withdraw

Students To Manage Agora

SLATER'S MANAGEMENT is expected to withdraw its supervision of the Agora coffeehouse sometime after spring recess, according to newly appointed student manager Paul Greenberg. The daytime Agora rathskellar will continue to be catered by Slater's.

According to Greenberg, Slater's Donald Jacobs recently told him, "I'm willing to give you the keys (to the Agora) and the responsibility that goes with them."

Former Agora Student Manager, Lew Bogaty, agreed with Greenberg that student authority was "originally what we wanted," but because of the liquor license student management was initially impossible. "Slater's has now found a way around this (technicality)," Bogaty explained, "so there is no reason why the Agora shouldn't be student-run."

The pressure of studying for comprehensives and "lack of co-operation from my committees" forced Bogaty to resign several weeks ago. "I was doing everything," he said.

Greenberg, who joined the

Agora staff last September as assistant student manager, was appointed by Slater's to fill the vacancy because, as he put it, "I was the logical one to step up." Managerial tasks include "hiring and firing waitresses, making sure that the students are happy and things are running smoothly," he explained.

In discussing problems confronting the Agora, Greenberg cited "lack of enthusiasm among students" as the biggest obstacle. This "apathy" has meant that the Agora has had to restrict itself to a Wed.-Sat. week he stated, since Sunday's were "too slow" to be profitable.

The fact that the coffeehouse is not used by students as a congregating place, is due, Greenberg felt to the "bad image" previously created by the Agora. To alter this image, Greenberg is concentrating on improving

the atmosphere, and new lighting and wall decorations have recently been added.

To alleviate the problems that Bogaty encountered with committees, Greenberg has made additional appointments to the Entertainment and Publicity Committees.

In the financial realm, Greenberg admitted that last fall the Agora had lost money but that Slater's had absorbed the losses. "We have been improving sales," Greenberg added, "and we are finally reaching the break-even point, which is all we are interested in."

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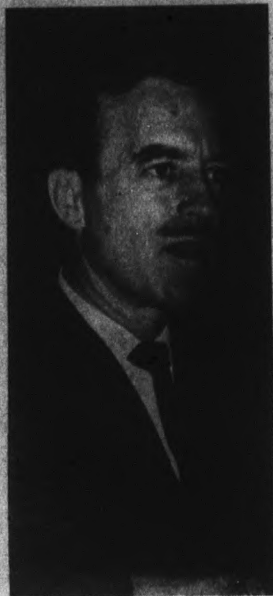


Photo by Cole

JACK VAUGHN, Peace Corps director.

by Susan Cohen
"THAT MAN will win and brother may yet line up with brother" is the sole purpose behind the existence of the Peace Corps," said national director Jack Vaughn in a speech last Tuesday.

Vaughn stressed that the Peace Corps is not a "clan," and that the most beneficial aspect of the service is that it is done on a completely individual basis.

He said that the volunteer is, in fact, almost "anti-establishment" in his conduct, supervised only by a weak bureaucratic staff which exists almost purely for his convenience.

The Corps volunteers are beyond preoccupation with any specific national or foreign policies; their aim is "to get at the root of problems," Vaughn said. He explained that the Peace Corps is a "protest," not about individual national policies, but about "human freedom."

"The magic of being a volunteer," he stated, "is that you can work on both sides of the street, serving both." Living away from the prejudices of home, Vaughn

feels, is the only way that an individual can deal with both sides with equanimity.

When asked what it takes to be a good volunteer, Vaughn replied, "Reverence--the opposite of cynicism and irreverence." He added that sensitivity and softness were also necessary, citing Schweitzer, Ghandi, and Kennedy as men who made being soft work better than any being tough.

He emphasized that the volunteer's success depends on his ability to communicate. He said, "A fair shake for the little guy and the possibility of one day being president are all academic until they have the confidence, support, and love they need to get them ready to join the human race."

Vaughn pointed out that the Peace Corps volunteer inevitably returns as a different person. The Corps turns back to our country three or four teachers for every one it takes away. He said it also produces a number of government officials, social workers, and ministers--all people who care about their society.

Geographic Society Board Nominates Pres. Elliott

GW PRESIDENT LLOYD H. ELLIOTT was recently nominated for a position on the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society. Elections are scheduled for March 28 and at present Dr. Elliott is the only nominee. He was nominated by Melvin M. Payne, president of the Society.

Former GW President Thomas Carroll served on the Society's Board of Trustees for a six month period before his death in the summer of 1964.

Other members of the 25 member Board of Trustees include Chief Justice Earl Warren, Laurance Rockefeller, James Wakelin, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Crawford Greenwalt, chairman of the board of the E.I. DuPont Corp., and Curtis LeMay, former Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force.

IFC Discusses Club Football, Little League

THE INTER-FRATERNITY definite was decided.

Council decided Wednesday night President Kenneth Markison to endorse the establishment of and Vice-President Jerry Perkins also found time to criticize

IFC, realizing that it itself The Hatchet for its lack of coverage could not initiate action in this erage of the IFC meetings and direction, decided to support Michael Holloran and others in their want to seem like the "last angry endeavor to get a football team young man," but he was especially upset that the paper, the week that if a team were to be made up, after the IFC retreat, included it would already have scheduled large pictures of GW's newly acquired garbage truck and 'Thomas A. Beckett' but very little on the retreat.

IFC also discussed the idea of supporting a little league this spring. The league would be composed of boys living or going to school in this area. Nothing

IFC found time to criticize itself, too. Robert Kagan admitted that the group was "not doing its homework".

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Internat'l Night Features Varied Songs, Dances

INTERNATIONAL NIGHT, sponsored by the International Students Society (ISS), was held Friday evening in Lisner Auditorium. The evening featured songs, dances, and other forms of entertainment.

Gunduz Vassaf, president of ISS, made the opening remarks and in them expressed the desire for nations to be able to work together as well as the

Panel Discusses Vietnam War

AS PART OF their Cooperative Program in Political Science, GW and Stillman College students held a panel discussion of the Vietnam war on Monday at GW.

Dr. Robert Jordan, associate professor of political science and International Affairs at GW, moderated the discussion on domestic and international ramifications of our Vietnam involvement.

Six of the seven panelists agreed that the ideal move would be prompt withdrawal from Vietnam, but there was some doubt about the feasibility and popularity of such action.

Bill Yarmy of GW suggested that if nothing else, we should gain a lesson from Vietnam. He said, "let's learn how not to mess ourselves up again."

students from the nations did.

The first half of the evening included performances by Richard Montgomery High School chorus, Greek dancers, Israeli singers, the Foggy Bottom Blues Band, Chinese and Flamenco dancers. Also performing were Columbian folk dancers, Philippine dancers, and Arab girls giving a fashion show. A karate demonstration

completed the first half.

The International Queen, Ester Preuss of Argentina, was crowned by last year's queen, Selchuk Esenbel of Turkey. The other finalists were Erica Lurie of South Africa, Sameera Khan of Pakistan, Brigitte Regling of West Germany, and Robyn Millman of the United States.

During the intermission, tables with handicrafts from all over the world were set up in the lobby. These handicrafts were sold and the proceeds will go to a scholarship fund for international students.

The second half of the program featured dancers from Turkey, Ireland, Indonesia, Greece, Columbia and the Balkans as well as a Korean folk singer.

Bulletin

DR. PAUL V. BISSELL, assistant dean of the College of General Studies and former dean of men, underwent major surgery yesterday at Dewitt Army Hospital. His condition is reported to be critical.

ANY FULL-TIME, undergraduate woman student presently commuting who desires residence hall space for academic year 1968-69 is requested to contact Miss Webster in the Office of the Dean of Women.



ESTER PREUSS OF ARGENTINA, Queen of International Night.



Photos by Shipman

THE CHINESE Dragon Dance, one of the acts participating in International Night.

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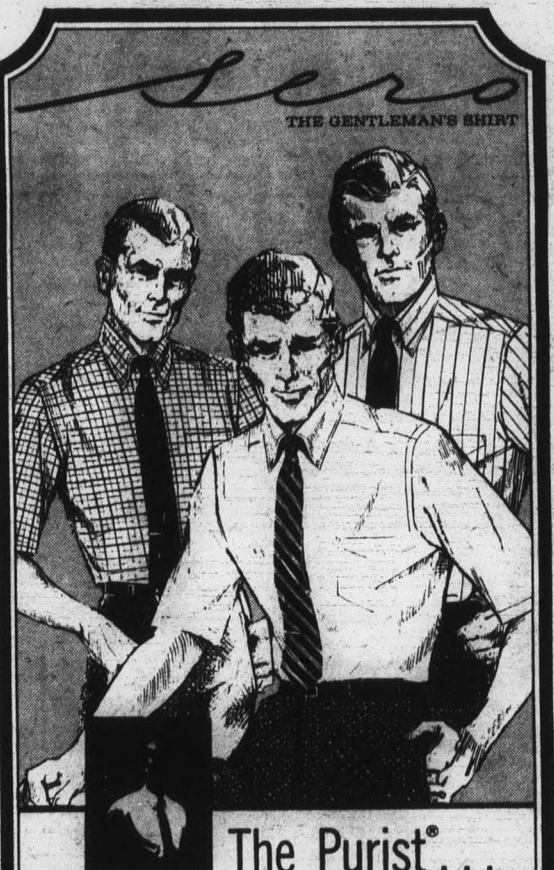
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New Engineer's Dean Forsees Greatness

by Berl Brechner

Dr. Harold F. Liebowitz was interviewed last week after six weeks as dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.

"IF THE SCHOOL does not become one of the outstanding engineering schools in the country," Dean Liebowitz said during a two-hour interview, "I will not have fulfilled my objectives." "I'm looking for a strong interaction of the faculty of the school with the students, of the faculty among itself, of the school to other schools, and of the school with the outside world."

To gain this objective, Liebowitz said he has stressed communication with both the administration and other departments and schools of the University. Citing the GW administration as "very cooperative" he said he had been in touch with a large number of departments at the University in an attempt to better interact. Departments he has contacted, he said, included physics and math, in addition to the Columbian College and the Medical School.

"Engineering is supposed to help humanity; to help humanity, engineers must be aware of the problems." He noted a recent increase in the average number of credit hours taken in the humanities by engineering students to 21.

Concerning suggestions over the past several years that undergraduate engineering courses be reduced or even removed from the curricula, and that the undergraduate engineering school should close down, Liebowitz replied, "I think that's a premature statement to make until the role of the school is known."

He admitted he felt a strong graduate school was very essential, but he said a stepped-up recruiting campaign was being undertaken to attract more students to the school. He felt the Engineering Day program several weeks ago was extremely useful as a recruiting mechanism.

"It's very important to have some long-range goals and objectives in mind, yet we have to allow for ingenuity and flexibility."

"The school needs the feeling of being part of a team, rather than being ancillary to the total effort," he said.

Citing some of his plans for the future, the dean said, "We have some very good people and we are at present negotiating with some internationally known figures in engineering."

Other changes the 43-year-old dean has made since coming to GW were to place an engineering student and faculty member of the administration's placement committee; to plan for streamlining of administrative procedures within the school; to open his office door for better communication and understanding; to communicate with other departments on curricula; to strengthen the position of department heads within the school; and to contact various government agencies "to attempt to satisfy needs which they may have which may fit in with our educational objectives."

"I consider the school's sponsored research very low, approximately \$200,000," the dean stated. "I hope to have each department with that much." He envisions a strong interaction with the community and feels that his school could work well with the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, NASA, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and others.

When will greatness come to his school? The dean replied, "I hope by fall semester that present negotiations will have crystallized so that it will be self-evident as to the progress made."

He continued however, to say that "the space we have now is very confining. Any expansion or growth and development will require additional space for the school."

Concluding, Dean Liebowitz felt that in three years the school should excel in some areas.

"We don't want to give people the feeling we have been in isolation," he stressed. And looking toward the future, the dean said, "I don't expect to ask for a thing from the University unless our plans are well thought-out as to the direction SEAS will enter and continue."

Feffer Associate Dean For Medical School

Dr. James J. Feffer, Washington physician and member of The George Washington University medical faculty, will become Associate Dean for Clinical Affairs of the Medical Center on July 1.

A Clinical Professor and Chairman of the Section of Pulmonary Disease at GW, Dr. Feffer has been in private practice in Washington for more than 25 years. His new medical responsibilities will include the Hospital and University Clinic. Dr. Feffer's appointment is in line with the clinical expansion planned for GW's Medical Center that encompasses the Hospital, Clinic and School of Medicine.

For the past 10 years, Dr. Feffer has been actively involved on a national level with the socioeconomic problems of health care. As President of the American Society of Internal Medicine

for 1967-1968, he has traveled more than 50,000 miles lecturing in 20 states on the implementation of Medicare and Medicaid as well as comprehensive health planning and regional medical programs.

GW's full time medical faculty is being developed as a Medical Center group practice. Renovation of the Keystone building at 22nd Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., will bring about the unique integration of 65 full time physicians' offices, treatment and procedure rooms, and teaching and conference areas.

Dr. Feffer is a graduate of Indiana University and its School of Medicine. He served his internship and residency at Kings County Hospital, New York City, and was a medical officer at Glenn Dale Hospital, Maryland, before going into private practice.

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McCarthy at Howard

Praises Student Support

"IN 1965 McNAMARA promised to have the boys home by Christmas, now we must wait for the end of the monsoon season," said Sen. Eugene McCarthy at Howard University last Tuesday.

"It was in 1965 and 1966 that the real escalation took place," he continued. "People didn't really understand what was happening, there was no chance for reason or an objective judgment.

Soph Advising Wed. Night

THE EDUCATION COUNCIL will hold its annual Sophomore Advising Session on Wed. evening, March 27 at 8:30 p.m. in the formal lounge of Thurston.

The purpose of the meeting is to acquaint the sophomore education majors with the curriculum of the School of Education and especially the professional education courses that they are required to take. Information necessary for pre-registration for these courses will be presented.

The meeting will feature several Professors from the School of Education as speakers.

This session is one in a series of advising sessions presented by the Education Council for education majors. Early in the fall semester, freshman advising session counsels the new students about teacher certification requirements in the different states. The spring semester has the sophomore advising session, and also a graduate session where graduate work in education at GW and other schools is surveyed.

There was no time for anyone to say stop."

McCarthy mentioned how our reason for being in Vietnam has been expanded from originally defending South Vietnam, to Secretary of State Dean Rusk's announcement that we must remember that in the year 2000 there will be one billion Chinese with nuclear weapons, and our defense in Vietnam is for our national defense.

In talking about the recent New Hampshire primary results, McCarthy gave much credit to his volunteer workers, calling his showing "a real demonstration of student power." He was proud of his workers, whom he said "gained the respect of all the people of New Hampshire." He chided the administration's campaigning that a vote for McCarthy was a vote for Hanoi. He said, "I don't know what they thought in Hanoi, but they were dancing in the streets of Manchester (N.H.)."

The standing-room-only crowd of over 1500 cheered frequently as McCarthy gave his reasons for opposing the war. He mentioned that "we are using our great power against a nation which did us no harm... that no nation should go to war unless

first exhausting all political means to avert war... that we aren't abiding by the Geneva agreement... and that our objectives are out of proportion, the energies we are putting forth are worth more than the victory is worth."

During questions and answers, the Minnesota Senator outlined his plans for Vietnam. His primary goal is "to establish a coalition government, including the N.L.F." McCarthy said the administration says it will negotiate, but never says with whom it would like to speak. If the South Vietnamese don't agree to a coalition, McCarthy said, we should "start to withdraw in any case, we cannot justify what we are doing."

McCarthy also stated, when asked if he thought he could really get us out of Vietnam, "Any president could get us out of Vietnam."

He mentioned that if North Vietnam were to disappear tomorrow, we still would have to maintain a force in Vietnam. He said our involvement is a mistake, and "we have totally destroyed the fabric of South Vietnam."

Students With Kennedy Organize for Candidate

"I WORKED FOR LBJ IN 1964, and Johnson's not going to fool me twice!" challenged Bob Bostrom, co-ordinator of Students With Kennedy in the Washington area. Bostrom spoke to a group of over 120 people who gathered in the cafeteria of Thurston Hall last Thursday night.

John Cohanne, temporary chairman of GW's Students With Kennedy emphasized that there would be an important role for each member to play. He stressed the importance of a group of this nature with its headquarters in the nation's capital.

In his address, Bostrom indicated that "there will be plenty of room for us to work with the McCarthy people." He hoped that factions would not split the student body. "Please - just remember Lyndon Johnson! We're going to work with the McCarthy people to embarrass a certain man in the White House in August. We can really have a red-faced President."

Bostrom, a student at the

University of Maryland, praised the turnout at GW. He said that he had been to similar meetings at Maryland, Howard and American. "You've unquestionably got them beat. It's just great!"

Students wishing to join Students With Kennedy can contact Jon Cohanne at 293-1317 or Roberta Wade at 676-7773.

Nominations Open For Publications

NOMINATIONS for editor and business manager of The Hatchet and The Cherry Tree, and editor of the Potomac, must be submitted no later than March 29.

The nominations should be directed to the University Committee on Publications, Professor Hugh LeBlanc, chairman, Gov. 403.

Any student who fulfills the qualifications may nominate himself. For further information contact Berl Brechner, 676-6814.

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Editorial

Howard Power

"THE JEWS HAVE a Jewish institution, the Catholics have a Catholic institution . . . why cannot black people have a black institution?" queried JeRoyd Greene, a former Howard University student who was expelled last year for his participation in the black power demonstration. He is now a law student at Yale.

And so Howard students demonstrated last week in what is perhaps the most responsible type of action of which the American college student is capable.

There were no "senseless, tragic developments . . ." as the Evening Star editorially proclaimed last Thursday, but only the surfacing of dissatisfaction that has been lingering for years. If there have been any tragic developments, they must certainly be credited to the Howard administration, a group whose thoughts and ideas surely emanate from the last century.

Last week's protest was the result of threatened disciplinary action against 39 students who demonstrated March 1 because administration officials refused to even talk to student leaders, whose request for such changes as black-oriented courses and an equitable student judiciary could not be termed unreasonable.

But the Evening Star goes on to tell us self-righteously that "... the way to effect the change is by working through the established structure of the university, not by tearing that structure apart." How is it possible to work through a structure, when the structure will not even talk to you?

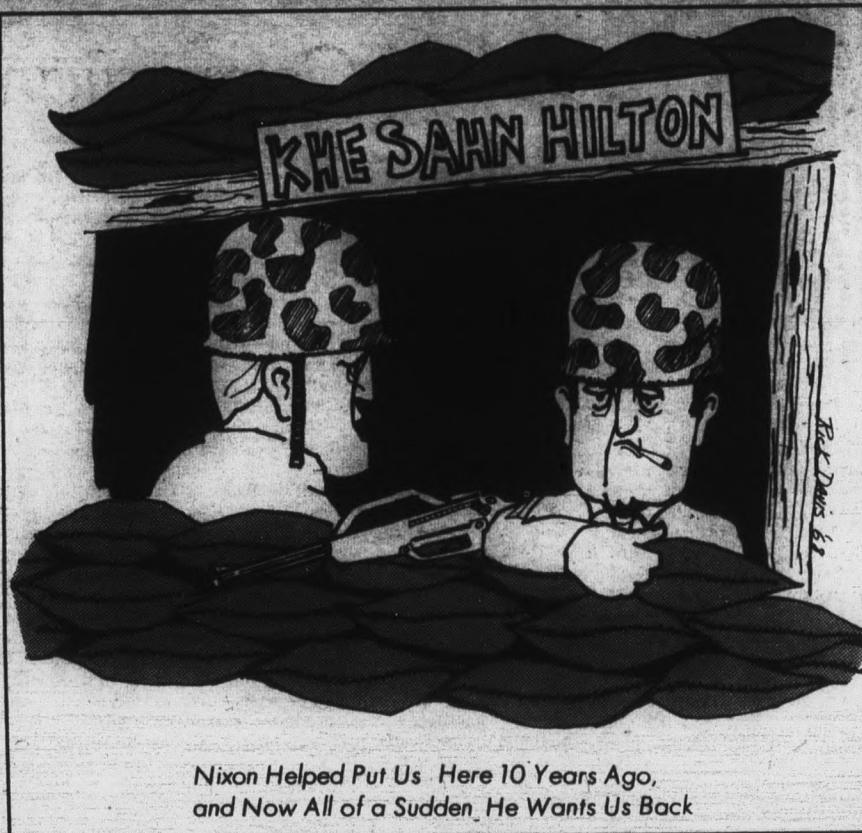
The most recent demonstration has merely brought to light again the deep-rooted problems of Howard and its antiquated policies. The faculty is out of touch, having no idea how to relate to the needs and demands of modern black students. Reportedly Negro faculty members have made remarks about "uppity niggers" during faculty meetings. During the early part of this decade, when the civil rights movement was at its peak, the administration refused to allow the local chapter of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee on campus, forcing it to operate from the off-campus Newman Center. While students at other universities have a strong voice in campus affairs, Howard students have traditionally been muffled.

The Congressional and editorial cries of irresponsibility ignore the facts. Howard students have been patient for decades, their actions last week must be seen as a last resort. Yet the protest was orderly, the building kept clean, its contents undamaged.

A Congressional economic reprisal of cutting the federal appropriation to Howard, as some Congressmen have suggested, would be a tragedy, especially now that there is a possibility that students, faculty and administration might finally be beginning the tedious work of re-making Howard into a respected educational institution out of an anachronism.

Two days after their sad editorial analysis of the Howard protest, the Evening Star commented on the recent student demonstrations in the Communist world, particularly the recent sit-ins by thousands of Polish students. The Star concluded that the "... demonstrations reflect a widespread mood throughout Poland . . ." that perhaps is leading to "... more concrete action to promote a freer way of life--economically, politically and otherwise."

One might draw the conclusion that the Star feels that demonstrations against oppression are justifiable in Communist countries, but that for Negro students to want a voice in their affairs is unthinkable.



Nixon Helped Put Us Here 10 Years Ago,
and Now All of a Sudden, He Wants Us Back

Letters to the Editor

'Commedia dell'Arte'

Commedia dell'arte is an old form of comedy in the theater; its characteristics include slapstick, jokes, flamboyancy, broadness, and burlesque. After reading Robin Warshaw's review of "The Three Cuckolds," I asked myself if she understands this art form.

Her main criticism of the play was that we should not have chosen it to begin with. Why not? GW is a university interested in exploring, experimenting, and explicating. How often has GW presented a commedia dell'arte performance? Why shouldn't we explore every art form in the theatre?

Miss Warshaw tells the Players to examine why only "barely four hundred people" showed up Friday night. (I think my estimation of 550 people would be more accurate). Perhaps the choice of play was one reason; perhaps students are not interested in seeing something new on an amateur stage; perhaps they are only interested in seeing run down plays of imitations of what is on Broadway. I cannot say; however if we had our own theater, a population of 400 would constitute "standing room only."

I feel that Miss Warshaw's criticism was largely based on her ignorance of the Commedia dell'arte.

/s/ Frankie Mickelson

'Doctor Faustus'

Some corrections are in order on Miss Warshaw's review of the Shakespeare Society's production of Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus." As the program states, the play was directed by Mr. Allan Stevens and produced by (Miss) Doree Lovell. The production followed the Folger Library script, minus two clown scenes which Dr. Louis B. Wright has noted were "inserted by later adapters." Miss Warshaw's appeal to an "original" script is apocryphal.

It was perceptive of Miss Warshaw to note that the production has a young male lead with some

Burton-like qualities, especially in view of Burton's recently announced "retirement."

If GW students would like to confirm what RW saw, there are additional performances scheduled for the weekend of May 23 and 24, at the Powell Auditorium, 2170 Florida Avenue N.W. The correct telephone number for reservations is 277-7505. (Please don't call the number Miss Warshaw gave, it's a private home.)

Student tickets are \$1.50, but the first 14 students (the number of actors in the cast who play the 40-odd parts in "Faustus") who show up with a Folger edition of "Doctor Faustus" will be admitted free.

Yours for broadening experience in all the arts that make up the theater, and for accurate reporting:

Marvin Schneiderman, Ph.D.
Vice President
The Shakespeare Society of
Washington, D.C.

Baroque Ensemble

It has been many the time that I've been tempted to write in to the Hatchet regarding various-and-sundry campus issues -- usually with the intent to scoff, criticize, or to condemn. I therefore find it odd in a way that my first letter to the Hatchet (in all my four years at GW) should be one of sincere congratulations. Last Thursday night (March 21) the GW Baroque Ensemble gave a most delightful concert.

Consisting primarily of faculty members, the group included three violinists, a violist, a cellist, a contrabass player, a harpsichordist, and a soprano soloist. The program itself was a felicitous variety -- not only in its broad spectrum of composers (representing England, Germany, and Italy) -- but in the mood and tone of the individual pieces as well. For instance, Vivaldi's "Spring" and Bossi's "Recreations" were appropriate for the season (Spring!), and the aria "Why Should Men Quarrel?" was relevant for reasons which hardly need clarification.

I suspect there might have

been some flaws (no one is perfect) but, if so, I had "no ear for them" because the over-all performance was so pleasurable. Particularly noteworthy were the ensemble's sensitive rendition of "Spring" from "The Seasons" (especially Largo), the breathing strings against the pulsing harpsichord of the Siciliano (Harpsichord Concerto in E Major), and the wistful and tender "... Flamingo Song" ("Recreations").

To be brief, it was a polished performance, astutely executed, and the communication among the players was, for the most part, superb.

GW has a group of which it can be proud, and my only lament was the half-empty auditorium. To urge more people to "attend" sounds ominous, but to urge more people to "enjoy" -- now THAT's another thing. . .

/s/ Heather Mason

'Survey Unfair'

Two members of your editorial staff came to us to collect signatures for ultimate statements asking whether the faculty members consulted were in favor or not on "our continued involvement in the war in Vietnam."

In our view, a questioning in this form does not represent a fair sampling of faculty views, because it, as a loaded question, evades the issues. We believe that if the question had been phrased to indicate either support or non-support for the policy of our government of which military action is only a part, or if it had simply stated whether the signer was in favor or not of surrendering South Vietnam to Communist control -- and that is the issue -- the answers might have been different.

We do not see how any purpose is served by a sampling of opinion on questions drawn up by obvious partisans in the present political debate, in such a way as to serve their own purposes.

/s/ K.L. London, Director
Franz Michael, Asso. Dir.
Institute for Sino-Soviet
Studies

HATCHET	
Vol. 64, No. 24 March 26, 1968	
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Poor People's Campaign

by Malcolm H. Davis, Jr.

UCF Campus Minister and Adviser to SERVE

ON APRIL 22, REPRESENTATIVES of the nation's poor will come to Washington to begin their POOR PEOPLES' CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS AND INCOME under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King and the sponsorship of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). One hundred persons, 60 poor (4 from each of the chosen 10 urban and 5 rural areas) and 40 national leaders, will begin a week of contact with Congress and the Administration to request that the Government act to end poverty in the United States.

Millions of Americans are hungry in this land of abundance, millions lack adequate shelter in a land that can produce housing at record rates; millions lack decent jobs and income in the richest nation in the world's history. Whereas labor and big business bring their burdens to Congress for relief through their lobbyists, the voice of the poor is unheard.

The poor will come to inform and sensitize the Congress and the nation to the conditions of the poor, to provide information to the public, to transform the facts of poverty into human beings, to turn statistics into flesh and blood, and to expose to the public and to the world the injustices

that require immediate Government action.

On or near May 1, the first small contingent will be joined by thousands of poor from all over the country. This will be the beginning of a SATYRGRAPH ("truth force") or nonviolent mass movement to end poverty in the United States. It may well be the last chance to use nonviolent means to end the widespread discrimination in this country.

While demonstrations will be focused on action by Congress and the Administration and will confront the governmental centers of power with the realities of poverty and racism, they will also appeal to the American people.

HOW CAN WE AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY OFFER OUR SUPPORT?

1) Hear Stoney Cook of Dr. King's Atlanta SCLC staff speak on the Campaign, Thursday, March 28, 8 p.m. at Concordia United Church of Christ, 20th & G Sts.

2) Join the GW Support Group for the Campaign. Organizational meeting on Friday, March 29, 2 p.m., Concordia United Church of Christ, 20th & G Sts. Sign up at the UCF/SERVE office, 2131 G St.

3) Visit, write or telegraph your Senator and Congressmen to urge their support for the Campaign and a national program

of jobs and income for all.

4) Attend workshops for the non-poor on the philosophy and techniques of nonviolence to be held March 28 and April 4, 8-10 p.m., Vermont Ave. Baptist Church.

5) Get your church, civic group or other organization to go on record in support of the Campaign and inform the press of their action.

6) Pick up reading materials and packets from the UCF/SERVE office or the Religion Dept.

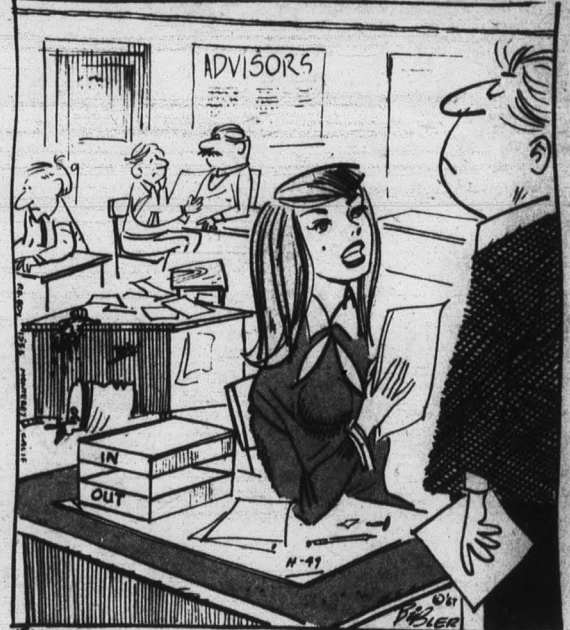
7) Volunteer to work in the Washington Office of SCLC, 1401 U St., N.W. (462-7000).

8) Contribute to the campaign. Funds are desperately needed.

9) When the demonstrations begin, join them. The non-poor will be welcomed on Sundays in the beginning and more often as the Campaign progresses.

10) Assist with food service, hospitality, transportation, housing, child care, schools and nurseries, medical and dental care, legal aid, fund raising, legislative research and public relations.

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"I'M SORRY BUT PROFESSOR SNARE ADVISES ALL OUR POLITICAL SCIENCE MAJORS AND HE'S OUT THIS WEEK WITH A BROKEN JAW."

On GW's Political Apathy

by Brian Cabell

IT IS REMARKABLE that Lyndon Baines Johnson, the probable victor in the November Presidential election, has, as yet, no organized support at GW. Apparently, the tall Texan has failed to inspire any outpouring of enthusiasm among college students in his bid for re-election.

It is also apparent that most GW students regard his, or Mr. Nixon's, election as inevitable and any efforts to stop them as futile. This, despite the fact that both men advocate continuance of a war which many Americans, particularly college students, oppose.

The oft-complained of apathy of students toward student government is understandable; student government is impotent. However, the apathy of the educated toward a government which literally controls their destinies is extremely puzzling and disappointing.

Obviously, many GW students, perhaps a majority, have already been absorbed into the "system" and are concerned only with grades, parties, and a future position in government or business. Even at GW, however, there is a sizeable number of "non-conformists" or "rebels," to use terms of the 1950s. There are the ones with the long hair, the ones who loll about on the grass behind Monroe Hall. Some drive motorcycles to school.

Many are philosophy, sociology, and drama majors and many are "Gallagher's disciples." You

can see them in clusters in the Student Union. Some are members of the Resistance, SDS, or the newly created Draft Counseling Bureau. A lot of them say "groovy" or "What's your bag, man?" or "Hey man, ya got any grass?" They talk about the draft, acid, going to Canada. Groovy.

True, they haven't been absorbed into the "system" yet but, nearly as bad, they're completely absorbed in themselves and their own groovy worlds.

It's a shame that the rebellious attitudes and energies of these individuals can't be used effectively to bring about sorely needed changes in American society. . . the removal of the man in the White House. Admittedly, Kennedy and McCarthy don't wear flowers in their hair, don't dig the Jefferson Airplane and don't interject with "groovy!" every now and then, but no one can deny their obvious superiority to the drawing, droning Texan or Milhouse Whatsisname.

Massive and enthusiastic efforts by college students to help Kennedy and McCarthy deal Johnson an overwhelming defeat here in the D.C. primary on May 7 would all but assure Johnson's defeat at the Democratic Convention in August.

But probably the slumbering masses on the lawn behind Monroe could be aroused only by the efforts of articulate, admired, and outspoken faculty members, such as Drs. Gallagher, Freedman and Kenny. And they're just doing their thing, too.

Clear Sailing

Stassen Aims At Election

by Jeff Sheppard

LOOKING BACK on the first few months of the 1968 race for the Presidency, many surprises are evident. On the Republican side George Romney dropped out of the fight before the first round was fought, and Governor Rockefeller stunned the nation's liberal Republicans by announcing, again, that he would not seek the GOP nomination.

President Johnson, whom the Democrats thought would come on with strong support, was struck down in New Hampshire by Eugene McCarthy, and then Robert Kennedy, who appeared to be content on the sidelines, unexpectedly entered the Democratic brawl.

In spite of all these develop-

ments, though, one candidate remains the same after so many years. Former Minnesota Governor Harold Stassen was interviewed following Rockefeller's announcement:

"Governor Stassen, how do you feel Governor Rockefeller's withdrawal will affect your candidacy?"

"It can only do me good. As you know, I'm running on a peace ticket and now that I've scared off Romney and Rocky, it looks like clear sailing to the convention."

"Aren't you forgetting Richard Nixon? It appears he has the strength to win this year."

"Only a peace candidate can win this year, and I'm the top peace candidate the GOP has. Did you know that I outdrew Ronald Reagan in the New Hamp-

shire primary? It shows that people want a change. I plan to enter all the primaries, I'm going to talk the issues, I . . ."

"Governor Stassen, if Richard Nixon offered you the Vice-President's spot on the GOP ticket, would you accept?"

"Definitely not. I'm in this till the end, and I'm going all the way. Nothing can stop me now! However, if Mr. Nixon wants another term as Vice-President, I'm perfectly willing to give him the chance."

"There's a rumor going around Washington that George Romney will re-enter the race due to your strong showing in New Hampshire. What is your opinion on this?"

"George Romney is an opportunist."

Wolf's Whistle

Whereas What?

by Dick Wolfsie

IN THE PAST few weeks the GW Student Council has been plagued by unprecedented problems. In an effort to enlighten those few people who have not regularly been attending these meetings, I would like to give a quick summary. The first speaker is Richard Crossfield. . .

"I have been doing much research in the past week, and have come to the conclusion that the GW garbage truck on this campus favors the war in Vietnam. I would, therefore like to propose this motion: WHEREAS, all students on this campus are violently opposed to the war, WHEREAS I am a student on this campus, WHEREAS Leo's is open seven days a week, WHEREAS, the Council would like to send me back to England, I hereby ask the Council to no longer recognize the GW garbage truck on this campus.

"AMEN"

"HOORAY"

"YIPEE"

The motion, no doubt, would have passed, if the one rational voice on the council, Mike McElroy, had not spoken up.

"Please fellow council members, let us not be hasty. By not recognizing the garbage truck we will cause a great sanitation problem on this campus."

"WHAT SHALL WE DO MASTER?"

"The answer is simple, we must pass an amendment, not recognizing garbage."

The motion was passed and the council began discussion of the police dog problem. Mike Wolly had been asked to do the investigation.

"Thank you Mr. Knicely, for letting me speak today on this very suspicious occasion. After doing some very intensive research I have come up with some fascinating information. However, since none of you voted for me, I'm going to keep it all to myself. . .

"PLEASE TELL US MR. WOLLY."

"Well, okay. All German shepherds on this campus are blind and the cops are Seeing-Eye Policemen."

After they threw Mr. Wolly out, a motion was brought up to "Support Students at Howard University." Mr. Knicely spoke in favor of the motion. . .

"Council, at present the students at Howard University are spending night and day in the administration building. Something must be done."

"Let's give them Thursday night off, and every other Sunday."

Mr. Knicely once again took over. "We have a request here for temporary recognition. The group calls themselves, 'Students for Kosygin.' Is there anyone here who would like to speak for that organization?"

Поезд — тысяченожка

с зажженными фарами-усами.

А утром облака их срежут

своими острыми ножами.

"Thank you Sir."

I was getting rather tired so I tip-toed out of the council room. I didn't want to disturb anyone. They were all disturbed enough already!

Confidential to: Mr. Einbinder--Knicely still doesn't have a phone

Larry D. ---Thanks for the joke (that's twice).

HOWARD—from p. 1

Climax of Years Of Ignored Dissent

stration was tightly regulated and highly organized. Leaders included Ewart Brown, Student Assembly president, Adrienne Manns, editor of The Hilltop, Jackson, Antony Gittens and Alfred Babbington-Johnson, senior class president.

Brown, replying to charges that the students were obstructing normal operations of Howard University, said the charges were ludicrous because you must first have a normal university, which Howard is not.

The GW Student Council supported the demonstration students in a motion last Wednesday night (see p. 16). On Friday the Council Executive Committee approved a statement by the Black Student's Union calling for contributions and other support for the demonstration. A number of students also spent some time at the demonstration, including Council President Jim Kniceley, and Council members Brian O'Neill and David Berz.

A party-type atmosphere pervaded the demonstration in the administration building, yet an air of tension and expectancy filled the four floors of the building too. The students did everything--their organization set up units of students for sanitation, food distribution, security, maintenance, and first aid. Tactically, different plans for different conditions which were expected went into effect. Security procedures within the building and at en-

trances to the building were elaborate.

The demonstration was intended to be constructive, not destructive. Guards were placed on floors where files and valuable information are kept to prevent demonstrators from rummaging through files or from destruction and theft. Students cleaned the building, maintained the boiler room, and operated the switchboard 24 hours-a-day.

Black power advocate Stokely Carmichael was seen inside the building at 2 a.m. Thursday.

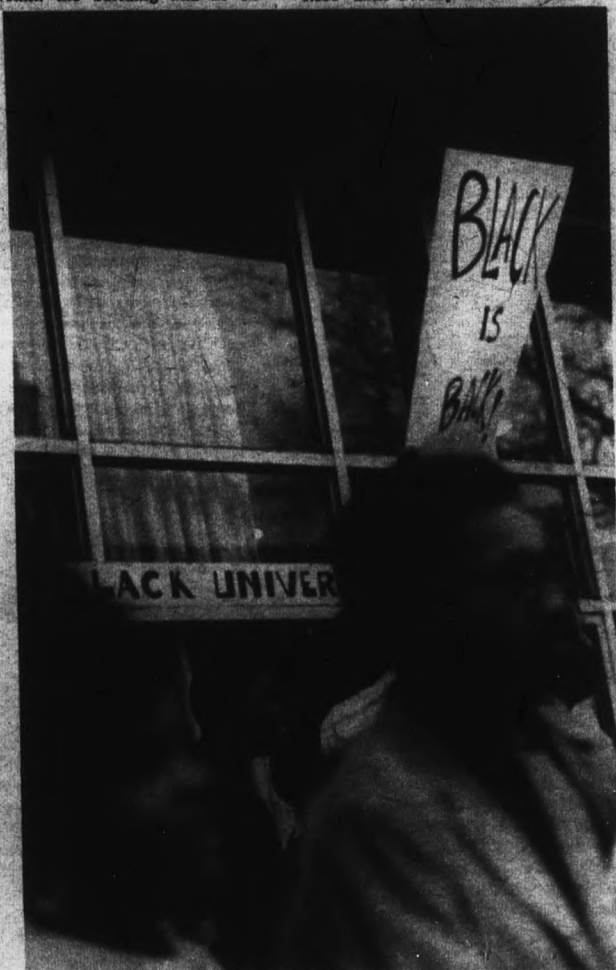
In a fund-raising campaign GW Black Student's Union collected over \$400 on GW's campus Friday, a part of the over \$4000 which was estimated to have been donated to the Howard demonstrators. Students said the left over money would be used for similar campaigns at other Negro universities across the country.

The GW Black Union was quoted in a Friday edition of the Howard student newspaper as saying, "The Black students of Howard, the essential component of any university, have determined that the university should cease its colonial nature and become a place of which a black man can be proud. The students, using their best judgment, have taken counsel and have decided in favor of black survival."

Howard President Nabrit, who has been absent during past student demonstrations at the school, was reportedly in Puerto Rico until Friday of last week.



WATCHING THE WORLD, a Howard University student sits atop a campus gatepost, surveying the demonstration. The white arm band identifies him as one of the demonstration's security guards.



STUDENTS CONGREGATE in front of the closed Administration Building, as a sign over the door proclaims "Black University."

Photographs by Berl Brechner and Seth Beckerman



STUDENTS PICKETED the building during the protest.



MANY STUDENTS moved out of the building under pressure, but the majority stayed and were displaced by the University's eviction.



FRIDAY AFTERNOON the crowd outside the Administration Building.



the building intermittently



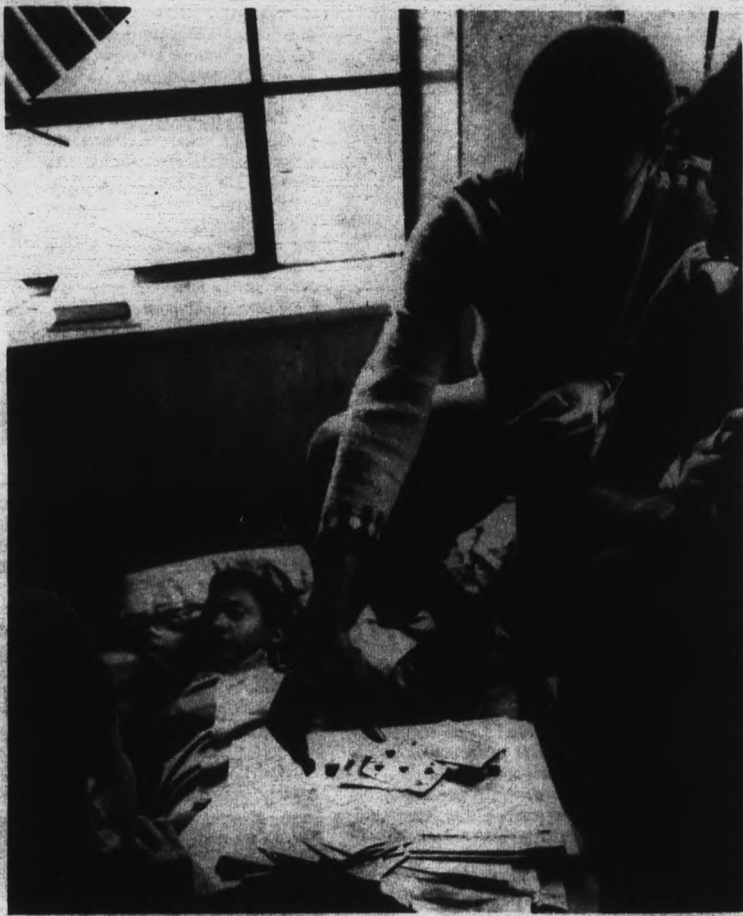
BREAKFAST IS SERVED early Thursday morning to the several hundred demonstrators who spent the night inside the building.



STUDENT ASSEMBLY President Ewart Brown.



out of the dorms under parental tayed on, determined not to be evicted order.



CARD PLAYING AND SLEEP helped pass the four days spent inside the commandeered building.



Q.T. JACKSON, Jr. one of the leaders of the protest.



outside the closed building, encouraged by the warm weather, grew to several hundred to listen to a steel band (right.)



PREPARING FOR another night inside the building, a Howard coed walks toward the doors with her pillow and blankets.

Arts and Entertainment



Spring Dance Concert This Weekend

Contemporary Dance Ideas

by Diane Lynn Arkin

TWO EVENINGS of dance, psychedelic light shows and kinetic collages will shake Lisner Auditorium this Friday and Saturday evening at 8:30.

Such a blaringly contemporary program in movement has never been presented by GW's Dance Production Group. Each of the three professors of dance, Elizabeth Burner, Nancy Johnson, and Maida Withers, as well as four dance students, Julie Hart, Barbara Katz, Beverly Oppen,

and Susan Seidenbaum have ventured into the realm of choreography for this Spring Concert. The result of their efforts is a singular display of dance expression.

Julie Hart's "Design for Five" makes use of the modernist's trend toward abstracting forms. In this composition, the bodies are thought of as unidentified forms or objects. These bodies are enhanced in their role as "things" by their juxtaposition against a metal sculpture set executed by Bob Hanitchak and David Sitomer.

To further the idea of the bodies, flat pancake makeup is used and relates a sense of non-identity. The light grey costumes, with aluminum light-reflective buttons all over, serve again to mute identity.

The music of Lou Harrison fluctuates from lyrical to percussive in order to match the accompanying moods set by the curved and angular sculpture.

"Exultate," a work choreographed by Susan Seidenbaum, is set to the unaccompanied choral music of Palestrina. Behind this dance is the idea of happiness--a constant inner peace.

This brief dance received its impetus from the music itself. Depending largely on its design content, the movement sequence of "Exultate" is marked by unison movement and counterpoint.

Barbara Katz's piece, entitled "Shades of Autumn," is composed of three sections done to classical guitar. Pure movement is the groundwork of this dance; free-flowing and lyrical motion predominate. The concept of falls and recoveries are most noticeable---i.e. let the body go where it takes you, and you go down so that you can then go up again.

A lone victim is the hero of Beverly Oppen's dance, "A Tribute, New York City, March 13, 1964." Here, an unidentified individual becomes the tragic sufferer in the hands of the

uncaring masses.

This theater piece, accompanied by a montage of sounds, utilizes the starkness of day-glow lights, black lighting, and painted fluorescent masks to highlight the contrasting characters of a brave lone figure and an insensitive, but powerful crowd.

Nancy Johnson's choreographic effort is called "Appertain" and also utilizes a tape collage. "Marathon," a work choreographed by the chairman of the department of dance, Elizabeth Burner, will be accompanied by the music of Jim Hall.

Finally, Maida Withers has choreographed a total involvement piece, "Media Massage," based on the theories of Marshall McLuhan and performed against the sounds of yet another tape collage created by professor Withers and Bill Ausman. The Psychedelic Light and Power Company will handle the lighting of "Media Massage."

Concluding the program will be a piece entitled "Variations from Day to Day." Unlike the other works in the March 29-30 program, this dance is choreographed by the contemporary artist-in-residence, Norman Walker, who spends most of his time in New York where he heads his own company and also teaches at the High School of Performing Arts.

In collaboration with GW and the Dance Notation Bureau in New York, Barbara Katz, a graduate candidate in dance, and Ray Cook of the Dance Notation Bureau have completed a permanent record of this dance in the form of notation. This is the first time that a university has ever fostered and financed such an undertaking.

The spring concert should be the leading dance event of the season. Tickets are free to GW students and \$1.50 to non-students at the Student Union Ticket Office.



Photos by Brooke.

JEANNIE JONES rehearses alone and with James Bunting in preparation for the GW Dance Production Groups' Spring concert to be presented this Friday and Saturday at 8:30 in Lisner Auditorium. Tickets are free to GW students and may be picked up at the Union ticket office.

"The Hole"

Satire Effective in Absurd World

"THE HOLE" by G.T. Simpson. Directed by Chris Arnold. Aided by Andy Kapust, Deborah Biggs, Wendy Marie Blum. Presented by the GW Experimental Theater. Will be performed again March 26, 27 in Studio A and March 29 in the Agora at 8:00 p.m.

THE CAST

VisionaryWilliam Metcalf
EndoRoger Dwyer
CezebroKelsey Collie
SomaRobert Swegart
Mrs. MesoPhyllis Berman
Mrs. EctoMidge McGuigan

by Bob Blair

POSTULATE an artist, a dramatist, in an absurd world. Question: What does he write about? He can work with material from the past. In the past man has the advantage of clear values and established order. The characters and ideas of the artist working in this context can be judged against established standards. Standards and values of the past may belong in the past and not in the present.

The dramatist can work with the present. Question: How does the dramatist create drama in an absurd world? If one of the hypotheses of drama, and all art, is order, then the dramatist must either find order in his absurd world or create an ordered world.

The dramatist can work with the future. If he takes the present world for his basic building materials he insures himself of relevance. He can then create his own ordered (i.e. not absurd)

world.

The postulate seems to hold for "The Hole" by G.T. Simpson. He writes in a world in which our actions and our environment do not make sense; "the center does not hold." Mr. Simpson takes the opportunity to satirize the world. He contrasts the Visionary, well played by William Metcalf, with his fellow characters. The Visionary, perhaps one should say artist, sees; he knows. Metcalf injects a certain amount of quiet power into his mysterious vision of the beauty and order of a not yet unveiled stained-glass window in the transept of a Gothic cathedral. In keeping with his traditional vision, the Visionary maintains his distance from the other characters. Through his vision of the hole, he excites the others.

Alerted to the existence of the hole by the Visionary, three men, played by Roger Dwyer, Kelsey Collie, and Bob Swegart, debate the meaning of the hole, while two women, Phyllis Berman and Midge McGuigan, orbit around them. Simpson uses an inhar-

monious combination of form and content to express the incongruity and ridiculousness of their ideas. Bob Swegart, a preacher for a moment, glorifies the "mystery of the electrical junction box" in the hole.

Kelsey Collie's reconciliation of the apparent contradictions of the nature of the fish life and of

the trinity of electrical cables in the hole is excellent. Collie demonstrates an exceptional command of the methods of empirical science and logic.

The two women present an extremely unappealing version of life. They are so completely bored that they can't quite remember whose husband is the iconoclast and whose the follower. As their conversation continues they switch their husbands' characteristics back and forth. Unfortunately for the dramatic effect, the women seemed to wait for the men to speak before continuing their conversation. Perhaps their pauses are meant to focus attention on the men's speeches but better effect might be derived from the confusion resulting from the women stepping on the men's lines.

The satire is effective. "The Hole" destroys the claims to rationality of some commonplace arguments and theories. It is funny in places. Unfortunately, satire and humor alone do not make good drama. Granted, there is much in the present situation that should be destroyed; nevertheless drama that only presents the absurd and the chaotic take the chance of being itself absurd and chaotic. I suggest that this is the case with "The Hole." If Mr. Simpson had devoted himself to a constructive, ordered vision of the world of the play, his efforts and that of the cast might have been put to better use.



Photo by Cole

MARIANNE PHELPS, one of GW's "musical deans" (Hatchet, March 12) shows her ability at the Agora. Miss Phelps sang a number of familiar folk songs while accompanying herself on the guitar.

Diversified Theater Offered

by P. Spencer Wachtel
Cultural Affairs Editor

"BRANDY STATION," by Davey Marlin-Jones. A new play read by The Washington Theatre Club. Directed by Bryan E. Clark.

THE CAST

Capt. Wolverton Wain Damon Brazwell
Sergeant Cabel Seifer Bob Spencer
Col. J.G. Amos Herrod Ralph Strait
Pvt. Cletis Addington Doug Mitchell
Pvt. Vernon Hitchcock Ralph Cosham
Pvt. Art Fry Ed Beller
Petyon Capeless Christopher Lloyd
Gabriel Lenz Timothy Rice
Avra Capeless Joan Matthiessen
Lucy Capeless Anne Chodoff

Washington Theater Club

IT'S ALWAYS SAD to see a play which has the potential to be very interesting and alive fail due to a problem in unity.

Davey Marlin-Jones, the director of the Washington Theater Club, has written a Civil War play which has several interesting ideas but which fails to carry them through to their effective end. Marlin-Jones has mentioned that his use of time was influenced by Miller's "Salesman" and this is apparent in the frequent scene cuts and the use of three scenic areas--which the players move in and out of with annoying ease. Not that they should be rigid but they would hopefully have some reason to remain where they are and, for a while at least, let the play develop--let us have some concept of reality before they start distorting it.

Another problem in the use of quick scene shifts is that Marlin-Jones uses them as excuses for Captain Wain, read very forcefully by Damon Brazwell, to speak his mind without realizing the need for conceptual thought to be related to dialogue. Wain is a cerebral man, one who realizes the truth about himself and tells us most of it--"War comes first and principles come after. I'll fight today but I'll have to find my own reasons." But the beautiful part about Wain's actions is that he is so complex and motivated by that one big event in his life--a real event that we never see--that he is a wonderfully interesting and captivating character. His personality is forceful and intriguing, it is a fault in construction--the vacillation between reality and conceptualization, both on Wain's part and on Marlin-Jones--that

the newspaper headlines of the mind which he speaks do not affect our emotions as much as they do our minds.

Joan Matthiessen as Avra Capeless and Anne Chodoff as her sister-in-law Lucy, fight a bitter and vital battle which in some ways is more effective than the one Wain fights with himself. Although some of their lines sound like forced poetics, their conflict is very real and very terrifying. They are real women anxious over real fears.

If one applies the microcosm concept spoken of by Miss Matthiessen then we have a wider perspective on which to see the play. Wain speaks on Goliath and David, placing himself alternately in either position. Avra doesn't make such a mighty analogy but her conflict and position could be termed as being Goliath's--reduced to Wain's--reduced to Avra's. The cycle continues. And the cycle is effective when Marlin-Jones lets his characters roam free and speak their cerebral thoughts or when he confines them through realistic devices. Unfortunately both methods at once are ineffective and cluttering.

Mask and Bauble

"THE APOLLO OF BELLAC," by Jean Giraudoux. Directed by Louis W. Scheeder. Assistant Director Donna Willis. Georgetown University Mask and Bauble Midnight Theatre. Fridays and Saturdays at midnight through April 6.

THE CAST

Agnes Gerry Donnelly
Theresa Andrea Oram
Clerk Danny Pepitone
Man Jack Damlos
Vice-President Stephen Schure
President Dan Ortmeier
Chevredent Tish Reid
Chairman of the Board Tom Neale
Mr. Cracheton Mike Flynn
Lepedura Ed Costanza
Mr. Resemutt John Hofslas
Mr. Schultz Richard Heffernan

MIDNIGHT THEATER, one of the best ideas for the neglected night people, is presenting a successful production of Giraudoux's "Apollo of Bellac."

The play is of the type that regardless of what you see in it, it still comes out funny. Director Louis W. Scheeder, who gave us an outstanding Marat/Sade several months ago, has presented the man (Apollo) as being a nice straight, limpid vagrant type, and he has made clowns out of the bureaucrats. Dressing the staff of the International Bur-

eau of Inventions in gaily colored underwear, garish socks and patent leather shoes is a good touch, the clowns become funny without having to say anything. Scheeder's approach then is to make the Apollo real and somewhat stable and to give us the men who are told they are handsome--"those who believe it the least will be the most grateful"--as bumbling idiots. While this approach works it robs the cast of an opportunity to work around the Apollo.

As an example, an active, impish, will-of-the-wisp Apollo can jump around and play leprechaun while allowing us to see him as a purveyor of truths, even though exaggerated. Scheeder's approach works, but more in the manner in which a circus works--we are amused but not involved.

Dan Ortmeier is particularly good as the President. He is capable of many subtleties of upstaging, the play can accept a lot of these theatrics. Danny Pepitone is clever as the clerk,--"you call a chimpanzee handsome?"--who "hears outwardly the voice that he's been hearing inwardly all his life."

"Georgetown's 'Apollo' is a pleasant and funny production, in which the method of direction adds to its effectiveness. I just happen to disagree with the method, preferring the emphasis to be on the Apollo rather than the recipients of his philosophy--"every man, even the ugliest, has a secret alliance with beauty."

GW Cultural Compendium

One-Act Play Auditions

Open auditions for a series of four bills of one-act plays to be directed by Prof. David Kieserman's directing class will be held Monday and Tuesday, April 1 and 2 in Studio B from 8-10:00 p.m. All students are invited to audition, acting experience is not a prerequisite.

The sixteen plays, which include "Hello Out There" by William Saroyan, "Crawling Around" by Jules Feiffer, "Game of Chess" by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman, and the Pyramus and Thisbe segment of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," will be performed in eight evenings of four-play bills to be presented late in April and throughout May.

Studio B is located next to Studio A in lower Lisner--enter through the middle door on the H Street side of the Auditorium. These will be the only open auditions for these plays and provide an excellent opportunity for students interested in acting to work with students learning the art of directing. For further information contact Prof. Kieserman at 676-7092.

Experimental Theater

The Experimental Theater of the University Players is presenting "The Hole" by N. F. Simpson on March 26 and 27 in Studio A of Lisner Auditorium. "The Hole" will also be shown on March 29 at the Agora. All performances are at 8:00 p.m.

Vienna Burgtheater

The Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures is sponsoring The Vienna Burgtheater on March 28 at 8:00 p.m. The performance will be held in the U.S. Department of the Interior Auditorium at 18th and C Streets, NW.

The program will include scenes and readings from various German authors. Admission is free and no tickets are required.



"THE APOLLO OF BELLAC"--Jack Damlos as the man explains his 'handsome philosophy' to the Clerk (Danny Pepitone) and Agnes (Gerry Donnelly.)

"Kinetic Art" film series will have its premiere showings at Lisner Auditorium on April 4, 9, and 30.

"The Kinetic Art" is a series of three film programs portraying the most recent achievements in creative cinema. The series presents a diverse group of animated, experimental, pop, documentary, and dramatic films which attempt to broaden the scope of the creative film in this country.

Dance Production
The annual concert of the dance

production groups will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 29 and 30 at 8:00 p.m. in Lisner Auditorium.

Tickets are free and may be obtained in the Student Union ticket office.

GW Film Festival

"The Dumbwaiter" by Harold Pinter will be presented in a filmed production by the Hull-House Theater of Chicago this Friday, March 29 from 3-4 p.m. in Studio A. Admission to the festival, sponsored by the University Players is free. Coffee will be served.

THIS WEEK

The Chart Busters

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ON THE WALL



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333-0400



A SCENE from "La Vita" an Italian comment on contemporary life which is part of the 26 films in the three program film series "The Kinetic Art," which will be presented in Lisner Auditorium next month.

Passover Meals Offered

THE OBSERVANCE of Passover takes place from Friday night, April 12 through Saturday night, April 20.

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, 2129 F St., N.W., is arranging to serve special Passover meals beginning Monday evening, April 15 through Saturday eve-

ning, April 20.

The following subscriptions can be bought for the meals:
6 dinners, 5 breakfasts, 5 lunches, \$28 (members \$23)
6 dinners \$18 (members \$15)
5 breakfasts, 5 lunches \$10 (members \$8)
5 lunches \$7.50 (members \$6.50).

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GUARANTEED JOBS ABROAD! Get paid, travel, meet people. Summer and year 'round jobs for young people 17 to 40. For illustrated magazine with complete details and applications send \$1.00 to The International Student Information Service (ISIS), 133, rue Hotel des Monnaies, Brussels 6, Belgium.

Inter-Faith Forum

Court Preaches To Churches

"I THINK THERE IS a unifying principle or two in the Supreme Court's decisions on religion," said Prof. J.A. Morgan of the political science department at the Inter-Faith Forum on March 20. "They preach a sermon to religious groups, which are not used to hearing a sermon."

"The court decided in the mid 1940's," Morgan said, "that it was not unconstitutional for school buses to go to parochial schools as well as to public, because the state should remain completely neutral with respect to religion, neither supporting it nor hampering it." It was pointed out that parochial schools were also aided by the police and fire departments, both run by the government.

"In 1962," Morgan continued, "the Court found that it was all right for students to be released

from school, upon the written request of their parents, to attend religious centers. The decision of the court," he said, "emphasized the independence of the religious institutions and the fact that the state merely cooperated with them."

This brought Morgan to the Regent's prayer case, where the court found that the reading of a nonsectarian prayer, which stated that everyone was dependent upon God, was part of a program to foster religious belief. "In my view it was part of a program to sabotage religion," Morgan said.

Morgan felt that one justice was that the prayer simply introduced the children to the traditions of their country. "I do not want my child to assume that stating a vague notion about dependence on Almighty God has anything to do with the American

tradition, or that it has anything to do with religion," Morgan said.

Returning to the court cases, Morgan said that one year after the Regent's case the constitutional restriction was applied to reading the Bible in school. Morgan said that in all of these cases the court had based its decision on what it felt was the purpose and the primary goal of each of the questioned laws.

Morgan then explained what unifying principles he found in their decisions. "The first," he said, "is that a state cannot directly engage in fostering religion, and the second is that it can nevertheless cooperate by accommodating itself to people's spiritual needs, and can help religion in various ways if its primary purpose is secular."

"Applying these principles," Morgan asked, "should church-owned property be exempted from paying taxes, and should contributions to churches be deductible from income tax?"

"There can be no doubt that such exemptions and deductions help the groups," Morgan said. Taking his own church as an example, Morgan said that exemptions from property amounted to at least 10% of the church's operating budget.

"Then," he continued, "assuming that 50% of the church's budgeted expenses come from people who pay federal income tax on incomes of \$6,000 or more, and who itemize their deductions, the church is subsidized to 12.5% of its budget. Adding 2.5% more from deductions from State income tax," he said, "and the amount saved on property tax, the church is subsidized 25% of its operating budget."

"Do organized religious bodies do anything that justified this?," he asked. "I have serious doubts." He added that it was easier to justify exempting parochial school buildings from taxes than it was to justify exempting churches themselves, because educating children was performing a service to the community.

Miles and miles of just a few words and holding hands.




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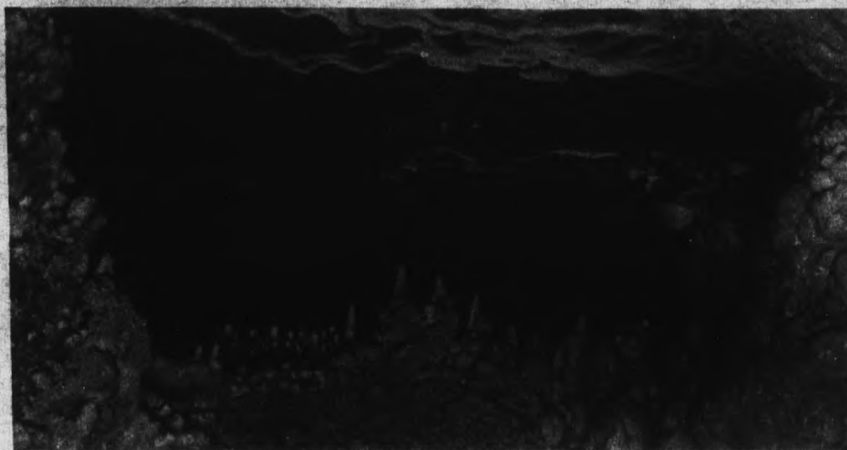
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If You're Thin You Can Spelunk

CAVING, A SPORT made available to any GW student thin enough to squeeze through passages no more than three feet in diameter, is sponsored by the GW Student Grotto of the National Speleological Society.

Spelunkers observe rocks formed hundreds of thousands of years ago which may never have been seen before. Besides the rocks there are numerous speleothems, a general term for the formations in a cave, which may be over fifty feet high and which have been forming for centuries as calcium carbonate dissolved in water drips from the ceiling. Formations take remarkable shapes, some flow like draperies, others form huge columns.

For caving, climbing techniques have to be learned in order to explore all parts of the cavern. If it is necessary to



RIMSTONE pools filled with crystal clear water are common sights in the caves. This one has never been touched by a human hand.



GYPSUM FLOWERS, rarely found, covered an entire wall in one cave. They are extremely fragile.

BY REPELLING approximately 150 feet, Warren Broughton, president of the club, enters a cave.

Photographs by
Paul Broughton

span a flooded passage, the technique used is known as traversing a manuever where body weight on both walls holds the caver above the water.

Where traversing or hand climbing is not possible mountain climbing equipment is used. Since the caves often begin a hundred feet or more below ground level, the climb up is arduous. The cave club found this out on a recent West Virginia expedition during which the local fire department had to rescue several members. This however, was the first time a rescue was necessary.

Sponsored by the Geology Department and the Men's PE Department the club explores caves in Virginia and West Virginia. Expeditions are planned at least once a month.



CONNIE WONG admires stone foundations draping from the ceiling like cloth.



LEONARD LEROY investigates a formation approximately 25 feet high.

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Halstead Speaks Friday

FRED HALSTEAD, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, will speak at GW this Friday evening. The Political Affairs Society, as a part of its program for Choice '68, has arranged Mr. Halstead's address to be given in Mon. 104 at 7 p.m. He will be campaigning specifically for Choice '68.

His platform includes the fol-

lowing: immediate and unconditional cessation of bombing and withdrawal of troops from Vietnam, black control of black communities especially in government, education, and law enforcement, support of the Cuban revolution, support of colonial revolutions such as those in Bolivia, the Congo, and Vietnam, and the ultimate goal of socialism of American industry.



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Knically Writes to Elliott On Dean Selection Process

by Diana Blackmon
News Editor

THE ACTION BY the University Senate Executive Committee to interview a potential Dean of Men candidate evoked a written response from Student Council president Jim Knically at last Wednesday's Student Council meeting.

Reading from a letter he has sent to University President Lloyd H. Elliott, Knically said, "This action seems to indicate that the 'joint' concept will be rejected."

Knically explained that the President had directed the Student Life Committee to deal with the selection of the new dean. The presence of administration and faculty members on Student Life would eliminate the need for such an interview, he continued.

In other action at the meeting, an appendix was added to the Council Constitution to provide for a commission on model governments.

This commission, explained Ken Merin, will coordinate GW sponsorship and participation in model government institutes. It will also be authorized to start and sponsor such institutes with GW as the host school.

Debate at Wednesday's meeting centered around the selection procedures for this committee.

Activities Director Mike McElroy urged a system with the Council president appointing two of the members and serving as a member himself. The remaining three members, of the five-man, executive committee McElroy proposed, would be selected through the petitioning process of the Activities Committee.

The amendment was defeated with only McElroy dissenting. The motion as passed provided for all five members to be appointed by the president, with the consent of Council.

A resolution submitted by Vice-president Ronda Billig urged the support of the Council for the student leaders at Howard, and their right "to protest against autonomy of the administration... (which) threatens students who dissent with dismissal."

Speaking on behalf of the measure from the floor was Peggy Cooper of GW's Black Student Union; she explained the situation at Howard pointing out that the 1,000 students were acting to take over the administration building in their protest of the university's action toward previous student demonstrators. (see story, p. 1).

"For every school where people make it seem like students have taken over, there is one like Howard, where students are consistently ignored," said McElroy, speaking in favor of the motion.

Dan Hurley, law school representative, wanted to make it clear that the Council was not endorsing violence or riots. A motion by Hurley to insert the phrase "peaceable and legal" in describing the students' action which Council was supported 18 to 8.

David Phillips, who spoke against the amendment of the motion, pointed out that "legal" refers to the status quo. "Therefore protest of a law which is morally repugnant can only be illegal."

Catholic Univ... Gym 6pm-8pm

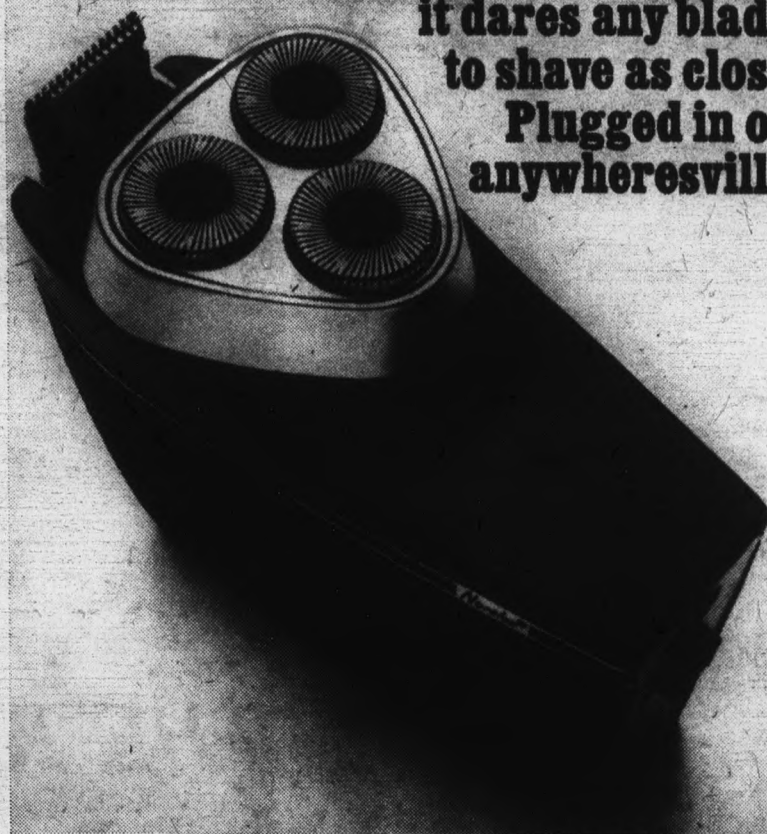
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37% Dislike Slaters' Menu

THE RESULTS OF THE Student Council Food Preferential taken two weeks ago have been fully tabulated according to Lawrence Wooten, Student Union Food Manager.

According to the results, said Wooten, there was a 37% general dislike for the menu, but a 16% increase in overall preparation.

Wooten explained that according to the survey students dis-

liked lamb stew, grits and chicken croquettes the most. The overall distaste for the lamb stew has resulted in its being discontinued on the menu.

Students placed roast beef, fried chicken and turkey as their favorites, with bacon, lettuce and tomato sandwiches, and veal parmesan also near the top.

Other interesting statistics include:

67% liked the courtesy
47% liked the appearance of the food

68% preferred cafeteria service rather than home style

75% were in favor of more buffets

60% seemed in one way or another displeased with the temperature of food.

50% favored the allowance of seconds

Due to the survey, explained Wooten, we will discontinue some foods and increase others. We will make an attempt to keep the food hotter at Thurston Hall where most of the complaints have originated. We will also have more buffets as a result of the survey.

Wooten went on to explain that there were many improvements since the last survey. 13% more thought the menu better, and 11% more felt there was an increase in cleanliness.

Wooten's final comment was, "If there's anything we learned it's that people like Mama's cooking best. I guess it's just easier to cook for four than 400."

Glimcher, Damashek Speak At Medical School Series

DR. MELVIN J. GLIMCHER, a Boston orthopedist, and Dr. William Damashek, an international hematologist, will wind up a series of special lectures at the GW School of Medicine.

Open to the public, the lectures will be held at 5 p.m. Thursday afternoons in Hall A of the School of Medicine, 1335 H Street, N.W.

Dr. Glimcher, Edith Ashley Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Harvard Medical School and Chief of Orthopedic Service, Massachusetts General Hospital, will deliver the Alpha Omega Lecture on March 21. He will speak on "A Basic Architectural Principle in the Organization of Bone and Other Calcified Tissues." Dr. Glimcher holds an M.D. degree magna cum laude from Harvard. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, a Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, and a member of numerous professional societies.

Dr. Damashek, Professor of Medicine, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, will address the Phi Delta Epsilon Annual Aaron Brown Lecture on March 28, speaking on "Leukemia." A medical graduate of Harvard, Dr. Damashek is former Chief of Hematology, New England Medical Center. A former editor of Blood and Journal of Hematology, he has served as visiting lecturer and professor at various med-

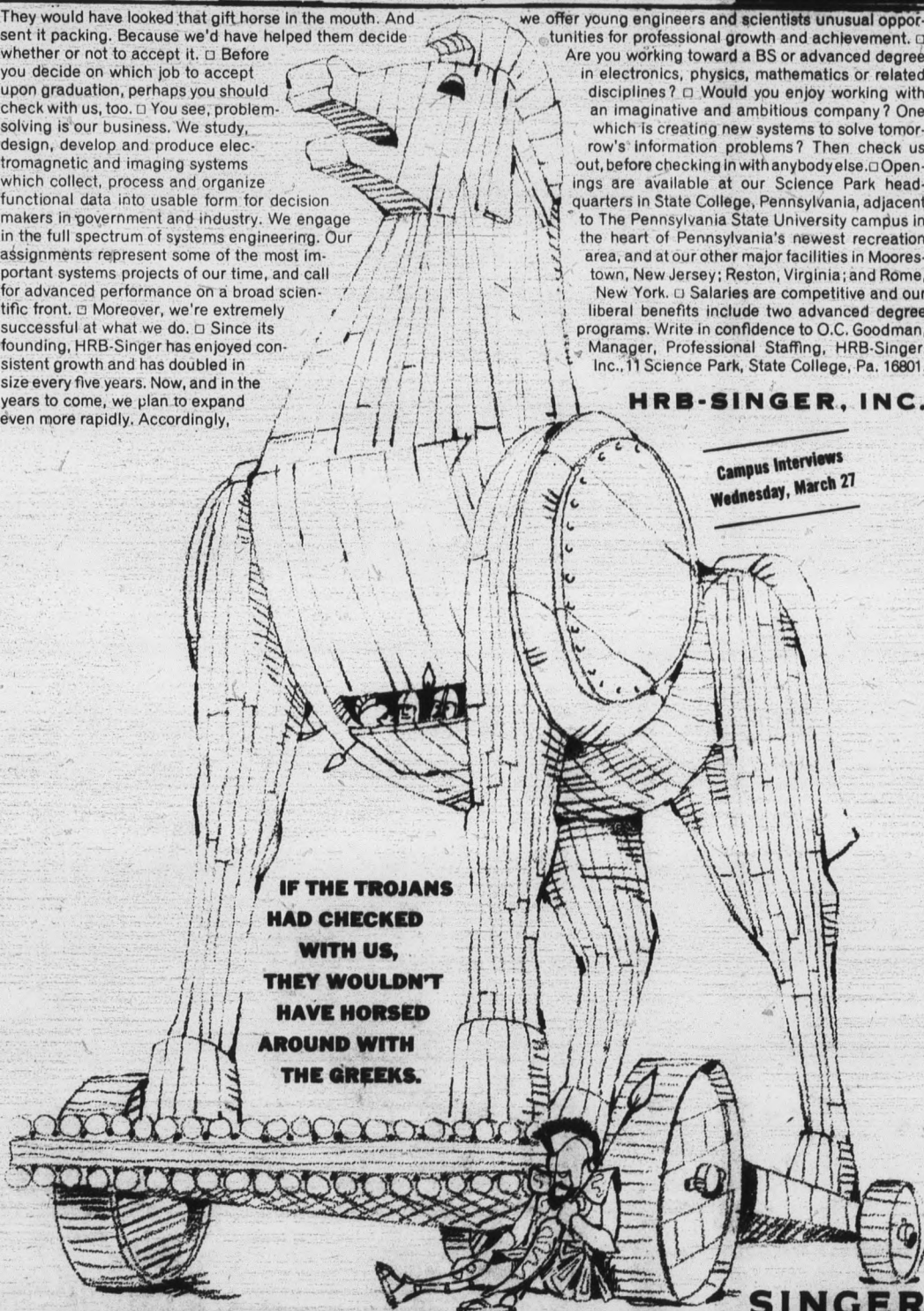
ical schools and as consultant to Office of Surgeon General, U.S. Army, the U. S. Public Health Service and to hospitals in the New England area. Winner of numerous professional honors and awards, he is a Fellow of the American College of Physicians and of the New York Academy of Sciences, and is a member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation and the International Society of Hematology.

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Magazines Damaged, Woodward Unalarmed

REPORTS AND EVIDENCE of damage to GW library materials have reached Director of Libraries Rupert C. Woodward.

While not being particularly alarmed at the present time, Woodward expressed concern if the practice persists. Then, appropriate measures would have to be considered.

Periodicals, which cannot be borrowed from the library, are the chief victims of the damage. Pages have been ripped out of these sources, especially the more heavily-used ones such as Time and Newsweek. Woodward revealed that he has seen evidence of articles on one specific subject removed from several magazines. No study as to the extent of the damage has been made and none is planned for the future.

Because many more people now have access to the stacks, Librarian Woodward cited the destruction as one of the disadvantages of the present open-stack system. Nevertheless, he was quick to point out that the advantages of such a system still far outweigh the disadvantages.

Only after a lengthy student-administration dialogue were the stacks opened to the student body as a whole at the beginning of the fall semester.

Woodward admitted that there was little he could do to prevent the mutilation of library materials as it would be impractical if not impossible to establish an adequate surveillance system. He stressed that three Xerox duplicating machines are available to public use in the library. He also asked the non-destructive library users, whom he is assured form a great majority, to help eradicate the problem any way they could.

Students who come across a volume which has been damaged are urged to leave a note to that effect with a member of the library staff. In this way, the staff will know what volume needs repairing or replacing and will be in a better position to judge the scope of the mutilation problem.

The Director of Libraries went on to reaffirm that plans for the construction of a new library are definitely underway.

Career Interviews

The following companies will be interviewing seniors and graduate students for career employment in the Student and Alumni Career Services Office on the following dates:

Tues. Mar. 26	SCHOOL SYSTEM, GARY INDIANA STAUFFER CHEMICAL NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE COMPUTING AND SOFTWARE, INC.
Wed. Mar. 27	H.R.B. SINGER, COMPANY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TEMPLE UNIVERSITY-Math Intern Program
Thurs. Mar. 28	J. C. PENNEY CORPORATION OFFICE OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE FIDELITY BANK

For further details, appointments for interviews, brochures, etc., contact the Career Services Office, 2033 G Street, N.W., second floor.

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PRINCESS GRACE, LEE RADZIWIŁŁ and HUGH HEFFNER, but we couldn't get them on the phone. MAO TSE TUNG and SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK have nothing to do with the album. neither does CHARLES DE GAULLE and ELIZABETH TAYLOR, FIDEL CASTRO and PETULA CLARK, HOWARD HUGHES, DR.

SPOCK, EDDIE FISHER or JOHNNY CARSON and JOEY BISHOP. no, none of these people have heard THE MASHUGANISHI YOGI at this time. If YOU should decide to BUY this album, these liner notes will self-destruct in three seconds. good luck.

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SPORTS



ALL DOES NOT go well for the Canoe Club during an outing last week.

photo by Parsons.

Intramural Baseball Fights Rainy Weather

RAIN CANCELLED out one week of A play and one week of B play as softball completed its second week. In Sunday A the games were postponed two weeks ago, but they played in this week's 40 degree weather. B played the first week, but was rained out this week.

Talking Session At Sport TGIF Led By Alumni

COLONIALS INC. will sponsor a "brainstorming session" this Friday from 4 to 6 p.m. in the Alumni Lounge, 2000 H Street, to discuss how alumni and student might work together to promote GW sports.

Colonials, Inc. is an organization of alumni and friends of GW, which was founded for the "purpose of fostering, promoting, and assisting the athletic activities of the University." It was founded 22 years ago.

With the recent changes in the athletic picture of the University, The Colonials feel that it is time for a meeting to see what aid and promotion it can offer to make this the start of a great era in Buff sports.

To help the brainstorming, the Friday meeting will be a TGIF. Anyone concerned about GW's athletic future is invited.

Left Out

Mural Softball Run Sloppy

Larry Garfinkel

NORMALLY, THE sports page tries to stick to one column a week. However, since the lacrosse match, the rugby game, the baseball game, and Saturday B League baseball were cancelled, we had to fill the page with something. Therefore, a serious column is about to begin in the next paragraph.

In watching the A League games on Sunday, I was really shocked at the poor planning which was so obviously apparent. Unlike last year when two umpires were assigned to games, only one umpire worked each game Sunday. Also missing were other necessities such as bases and

Delta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, and the Fullbrights won two A games. The Soul Survivors beat the Law School Rejects, 6-4, and Med, 8-0; while DTD bombed Tau Epsilon Pi and Calhoun. SAE downed the Washington Whips, 6-4, and Phi Sigma Delta, 13-6; and SX won over Adams on a forfeit and downed Los Gringos Plus One. The Fullbrights downed Med, 7-4, and Alpha Epsilon Pi, 1-0.

In other A games, it was Los Gringos Plus One edging the Muckrakers, 5-4, PSD downing Calhoun, 15-8, Law School Rejects over Avengers, 12-11, and Washington Whips over TEP, 4-3. Also the Avengers forfeited to AEPi, and Adams forfeited to the Muckrakers.

In Saturday B, Med beat PSD, 11-9, Downtown Drunks edged Kappa Sigma, 6-4, AEPi beat Sigma Alpha Mu, 9-3, Phi Sigma Kappa downed SAM, and Health Care Administration outscored Lads, 8-5. SAE trounced Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 11-2, the Purple Dogs beat Los Tontos, 13-4, TKE downed TEP, 15-6, PSK took TYKE 2, 13-6, and SPE conquered TKE 2, 15-5. Also DTD won as did SX and Los Tontos.

Swimming intramurals will take place this Saturday night.

Two Points

GDI's Gain Strength in Murals

Stu Sirkin

THE WICKED WITCH of the West once again made a joke of college basketball, as UCLA beat Houston in the joke of the year, and laughed its way past North Carolina to win the NCAA crown. But the witch can rest, as can the witch hunters; the season is over.

Dayton won the runner-up bowl on Saturday afternoon; this affair is also known as the NIT. Also Kentucky Wesleyan captured the NCAA small college crown, and Central State of Wilberforce, Ohio won the NAJ crown.

To continue the list of cage winners, San Jacinto won the junior college title, which made GW cager and San Jacinto grad Wayne Wedemeyer happy, the Lettermen won GWA, Daddy Wags took GWBI and Health Care Administration took GWB2. The last three are intramural leagues;

Girl's Rifle Team Scores Victory In Naval Match

by Sande Saska

Although it lost to Navy, the Women's Rifle Team showed its skill with a gun and brought home several medals.

In the Regional Match held last weekend at the Naval Academy, Lynda Moore and Susan Hillyard gave impressive displays of marksmanship. Both girls won medals in individual competition as the high women scorers.

Moore won the conventional competition medal on Saturday, with a score of 274. In the international target competition, Hillyard won with a score of 274.

Of the 14 teams in Saturday's match, (five of these from the Naval Academy), GW placed ninth. Hillyard was high scorer with a 282. In the Sunday Competition, GW placed eighth, beating the only other women's team, Harrisburg Polytechnic Hospital. This time Lynda Moore was high scorer, firing a 260 on international targets.

Goldberg...

BY PLACING FIFTH out of 63 runners, Yale Goldberg won a trophy in an AAU sponsored race at Baltimore last Sunday. Goldberg finished only 20 seconds behind the winner in the 2.2 mile race.

they are included mainly because this column is about intramurals.

The fact that independents won all three leagues shows two things. First, a greater number of independents are competing in intramurals in recent years; and second, that Delta Tau Delta cannot win everything--just most things.

Actually Phi Sigma Delta was the first power in GW intramurals (which I am sure is a shock to all Phi Sigs, not to mention the rest of the school). PSD, then known as Phi Alpha, won the intramural crown from 1952-57.

Student athletics on Foggy Bottom date back to the 1930's. At that time it was run by the Student Council (amazingly, the Council at one time did something constructive). In 1940 Dr. Joseph Krupa was selected as the first faculty director of intramurals. The scope of activities was as great then as now, but the number of participants was a good deal smaller.

Professor Vincent DeAngelis took over the program in 1953, and it continued to grow. Medical school gained some notice for the independents when it succeeded PSD as the overall winner. Sigma Chi won in 1960, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon the follow-

Freshman Shell Added to Crew

AFTER A YEAR'S ABSENCE, the GW Crew will be entering three boats into competition--varsity, j.v., and freshman.

Lack of interest had prevented GW from filling a freshman shell for more than three years. This year, however, an intensive recruiting campaign, carried out by several freshmen and the team as a whole, has enlisted a freshman eight. Bert Mason, a graduate of Georgetown University and former member of the GU Crew team is the new freshman coach.

The schedule for the year is as follows:

April	
6	St. Joseph (H)
13	Drexel (H)
20	Virginia, Howard (H)
27	Georgetown, Marietta (H)
May	
4	Metropolitan Invitation Championship (H)
10-11	Dad Vail Regatta (Phila)

ing year. DTD started its reign in the 1961-62 season and still continues on top today, six straight years.

Professor DeAngelis estimates that there are nearly 2000 students competing in intramurals this year, despite the fact that organizations have had to be limited in the number of people they can enter due to the lack of facilities.

Girl's Volleyball Team Records Two Victories

by Cookie Snow

AFTER SUFFERING two overtime defeats, the girls' volleyball team has won two in a row. On March 21 the team played Immaculata and Catholic, winning both games; the first was 2-0, the second, 2-1.

Chi Omega leads in the overall standings of the sorority sports tournament with 25 points. Kappa Delta follows with 17 and Alpha Epsilon Phi and Delta Gamma are tied for third with 14.

WRA bikes may be rented on weekends at \$2.50 for a day and \$1.50 for a half a day beginning at 1 p.m. Reservations can be made by calling 676-7809.

Any student wishing to work on the WRA conference to be held April 3-5 please contact Mrs. Collier in Bldg. K.

The Canoe club meets every Friday at 3 p.m. at Thompson's Boat House. Any interested students may attend--the club is coed. For information call Judy Murray, Crawford Hall room 402.

Coming Events

TUES. March 26. TENNIS in Cherry Blossom Tourney at College Park

WED. March 27. BASEBALL vs. Syracuse; 1:30 p.m. at the Ellipse

FRI. March 29. BASEBALL vs. Rochester; 1:30 p.m. at the Ellipse

TENNIS vs. Syracuse; home SAT. March 30. BASEBALL vs. Rochester (2); 1 p.m. at the Ellipse

GOLF in the Metropolitan Tournament at College Park

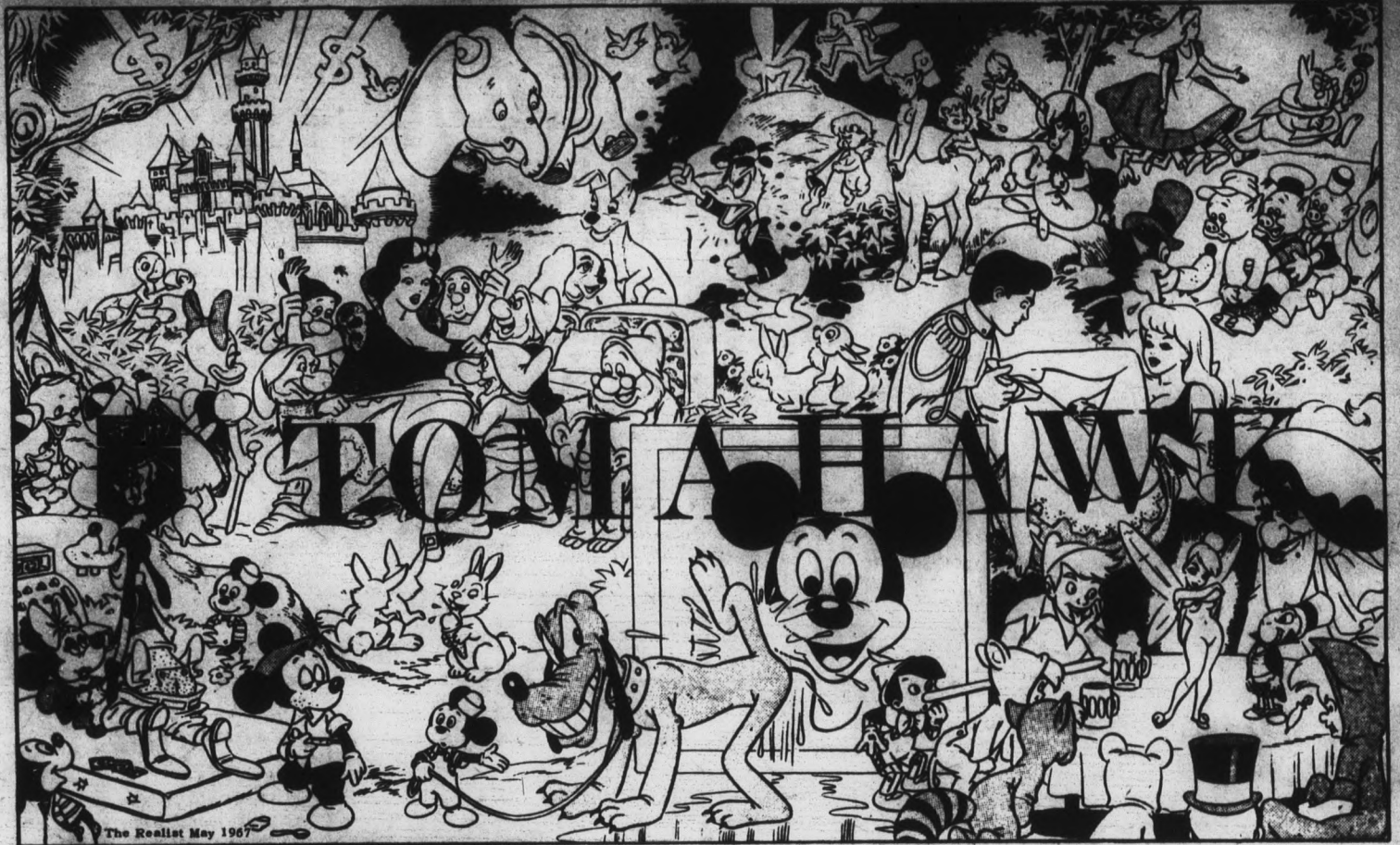
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The Realist May 1967



PAUL PANITZ, recently named Hatchet editor.

ABORT Members Revolt; Catastrophies Expected

A CRISIS continued this week at GW with the prolonged strike of the American Bottlers of Oral Retail Tablets (ABORT) -- the union whose members manufacture birth control pills.

While representatives of both management and labor met with negotiators from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, emergency measures were being instituted at both the national and local levels.

• Federal agents have been asked to stop the bootlegging of existing pill supplies -- reportedly the price of a month's supply -- normally \$2.25 -- has soared in some of the harder hit areas to as much as \$100.

• Violence has been reported temporarily curbed at the plants of manufacturers of other birth control devices where striking members of ABORT have set up picket lines.

• The president has requested emergency legislation to restrict the use of rubber imports for prophylactic products. Firestone and Goodyear have announced they will seek a court injunction declaring the legislation unconstitutional if, as expected, the legislation passes. Justice Douglas is expected to dissent.

• Planned Parenthood issued a statement late last night calling for responsible action on both sides -- but especially the pill manufacturers, Prenot, Embryo and (the lowest of the low priced three) Maybebaby, to consider the far reaching implications of the strike and act in the most humanitarian manner.

An exhausted spokesman for Planned Parenthood said, "We thought it was bad when the lights went out in New York, but this is perverted."

• An astounded sales representative of the Fetusdeus Co. announced a 723 per cent rise in their sales since the strike began.

As the crisis heightened around the nation, the following developments were reported at GW:

• Slater's Manager Ruby Begonia denied that cooks in University dining halls have been putting salt peter in the food. "We've just been servin' up the same old shit," she said emphatically.

• All of the 28-day metro-

nomes have been stolen from the music building.

• The bookstore has sold out of calendars.

• The deans of men and women (if we have any) were meeting secretly with dorm directors. Reportedly they are considering the institution of emergency curfews. A campus guard was reported in satisfactory condition late last night in the University Hospital after being attacked by three horny co-eds in Superdorm lobby.

• Local insurance representatives have announced that pregnancy insurance has been cancelled until further notice.

FLASH---The White House has just announced that Lady Bird is pregnant with an 86 pound winged gallstone.

Slimy Schiffer's Sincere Survey (One of a Series)

Circle your opinions on the following topics:

- 1) VIETNAM a) opposed b) morally opposed c) violently opposed d) I won't go.
- 2) POLITICAL PARTY a) Democratic Party b) Peace and Freedom Party c) Socialist's Party d) Communist Party.
- 3) BIRTH CONTROL PILLS a) should take them b) shouldn't take them (they're naughty) c) get laid.
- 4) MARIJUANA a) O.K., but I'd never try it b) most of friends do c) I can't read Spanish, d) wow!
- 5) FRATERNITIES a) ugh b) snort c) in a class by themselves (middle).
- 6) THE HATCHET a) what a rag b) Free Press forever c) Burn Berl Brechner.

Panitz Named Next Editor

This article is written with much fun and love, but not malice.

by Jim Schitraker

THE UNIVERSITY Committee on Publications announced that Paul Panitz has been selected as the next editor of the Hatchet. The decision was made, according to one committee member, almost immediately after a declaration of support for Mr. Panitz was submitted by the local leader of the John Birch Society.

Famous for his support of the Vietnam War, Mr. Panitz is said to constantly shout his favorite slogan (in any fight, you know I'm right) whenever he is engaged in serious debate.

Before attending GW, where he has maintained a 4.0 in his major - Practical Prejudice, Panitz attended the Lester Maddox School of Restaurant Management in Georgia. He has also been awarded the "Patriot of the Year Award" twice in one week by Sandy Marenberg.

Although his name has been kept out of campus politics, Panitz is secretly known to be the genius behind the campaign of Mike Wolly last February.

He also served one year on council as representative from Calhoun Hall while he was sports editor for the Hatchet. This is Mr. Panitz's seventh attempt at the editorship.

When asked about next year's editorial board, Panitz replied that he was still looking, but an inside source said that it would be composed of incoming freshmen and liberal engineering students. There have been unconfirmed reports of the resignation of fifty Hatchet staff members.

Briefly, the editorial policy for next year will be as follows: Vietnam--bomb Hanoi with the big one; Drugs--stricter enforcement of the present marijuana laws and the penalty of death to anyone who chews Aspergum; Politics--Hatchet support of Richard Nixon (unless, of course Barry enters again); Student Government--decentralize Knicely.

Student response over the selection has been varied. David Phillips, council hippie representative, reportedly went on a premature junket to Canada after learning of the appointment. Although James Knicely didn't want to commit himself, he appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The Black Students'

Union has already filed a lawsuit against the University Publications Committee.

Panitz was reached at his vacation chateau in South Vietnam where he granted the Tomahawk an exclusive interview.

When asked how he felt about being editor, Panitz said that first he had to see what's what, but he seemed fairly confident that things are going to turn out all right for at least the next year.



Why is this man smiling?



You don't have to be white to be prejudiced.

EDITORIALS

The Splendor That Was Greek

The Fraternity System is dead. While many feel that President Elliott acted hastily when he gave the executive order to abolish the Greek system, remember that he did it for the betterment of our University. Remember that the fraternities and sororities on this campus have been the bulwark of discrimination, mass conformity and ignorance. Remember that fraternities have drenched our campus with alcohol.

Some have worried about the fate of all those who now reside in fraternity houses. Fear not, President Elliott has made a proposal for converting the steps of the AEPi house into an extension of the National Zoological Park. Those thousands of misled Apes can remain there as long as they do not accept food from the faculty. Many will miss the Greeks on campus, but we can only say: "Good riddance."

Walk Before You Run

Recent developments in the area of birth control (see story, page 1) have thrown millions into a balling panic. It seems trite, however, to throw the blame on the pill manufacturers. The true problem lies not in the lack of pills, but rather in the lack of moral values.

Fornication has plagued civilization since the beginning of orgasms. It seems that college students have also picked up this nasty habit. In fact, the problem is multiplying even at GW. This University cannot tolerate a decline in standards. It is a well known fact that sexual activity before marriage can lead to insanity and in some cases even blindness. Sebastian Grossman, in his book "Physiological Psychology" has stated, "Sexual activity depletes the organism's energy stores." Why anyone would want to "do it" seems inconceivable. Perhaps students are just trying to assert their independence, or perhaps they want to do what mommy and daddy do. Whatever the cause, the problem must be stopped. Please, boys and girls, no more screwing around.

TOMAHAWK

VOL. 25 PINTS

APRIL 1, 1968

Contributed as an affectionate parting gesture with a wink towards the future.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

P. SPENCER WACHTEL

JAMES MARC SCHIFFER

Seth Beckerman

Dick Wolfie

Benjamin Cohen

Mark Yacker

Susan Cole

William Yarmy

Lawrence Garfinkel

Fred

Miriam Leopold

Virgil

S. Shankar

Stanley

(Editorial Assistants--Leslie Jill Alter, Patricia Horton)

Wolf's Dick

Elliott's Enigma

Yacker's Yuck

"HELLO, this is President Elliott, is Dick Wolfie there?"

"I'm sorry, he has his own office and phone now. the administration is trying to pacify him."

"Maybe that's why he hasn't written anything funny lately."

After much red tape, Elliott finally got through.

"Mr. Wolfie, this is your leader speaking."

"Hello Mr. Buchwald, how are you?"

"This is not Art Buchwald."

"Jim Knicely?"

"No, Mr. Wolfie, this is President Elliott."

"Yes sir."

"Mr. Wolfie, have you ever given any thought to the Dean of Men?"

"I've got no tendencies in that respect, would you like me to refer you to another member of the Hatchet staff?"

"No, believe me, you're enough. I meant we're thinking of changing deans and are considering you."

"But sir, I have no experience."

"Fine, what are your other qualifications?"

"But I'm still a junior in the University."

"Well we'll promote you to senior, I think it's long overdue anyway."

"But who'll write the humor column for the Hatchet?"

"Maybe Stanley can do it."

"But Dr. Elliott, who'll edit the next edition of The Wig?"

"Somebody had better edit the last edition."

"But why should I be Dean?"

"That's not at all relevant to the case, besides the fact is unanswerable."

"But sir, this is getting to be as funny as one of my columns."

"Funnier Mr. Wolfie, much funnier."

"But sir, if I'm Dean of Men, who'll MC the Greek Sing, who'll make funny faces all over the back of the Hatchet who'll get laughed at all over campus?"

"Since when isn't this the Dean of Men, Mr. Wolfie?"

"But Sir, I can't be Dean, my mother had a reputation as a thespian."

"Don't worry Mr. Wolfie, my father used to masticate at the table."

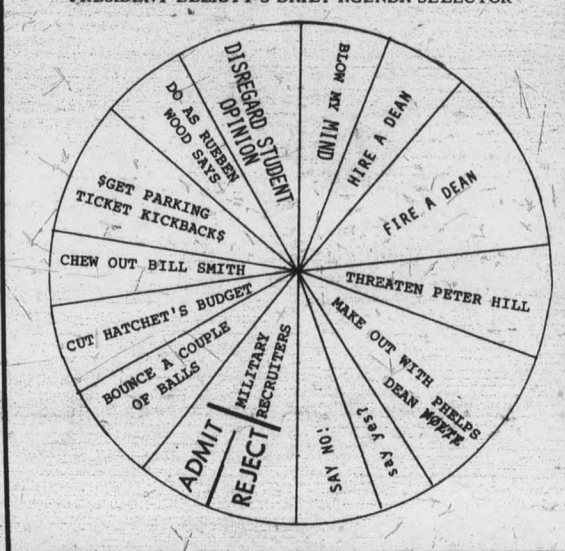
"For the last time, what makes you think I could be one of the deans?"

"Your nickname Mr. Wolfie, obviously you were a dean in the past."

"My nickname makes me one of the deans how's that?"

"Deans, dunce, what's the difference?"

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT'S DAILY AGENDA SELECTOR



Exclusive Interview

Kennedy Offers Smiling Promises

THE TOMAHAWK last week, secured an exclusive interview with one of the major candidates for the 1968 Presidential nomination.

We found him at home in Massachusetts, I mean New York, and were lucky enough to have him agree to speak with us while we shined his shoes. The text of our discussion follows:

Tomahawk: Senator, your brother defeated Richard Nixon in the 1960 Presidential race. How would you feel if that same man were to oppose you in 1968? Kennedy: That's impossible. My brother would never run against me.

T: In your opinion, what does this country need most?

K: An outspoken, reactionary President.

T: Do you mean that the present Administration is too moderate?

K: Well, I wouldn't want to commit myself to that sort of a statement.

T: Can you give us any idea at this time as to whom you would choose to have in your Cabinet?

K: Yes, I definitely would want my wife as Secretary of Labor.

T: Do you mind if I ask you a personal question?

K: No. Do you mind if I don't answer it?

T: If the American people elect

you President will you promise to get a haircut?

K: If I get a haircut will the American people promise to elect me President?

T: Senator, why is it that when you ask a politician a difficult question, he always answers with another question?

K: Why not?

T: What is the outlook for the California primary?

K: Sunny and mild, with a chance of showers developing late in the afternoon.

T: There has been some talk of your having made a deal with Senator McCarthy. Could you please clarify the situation for us?

K: Certainly. I have not and never will make any kind of a deal with Senator McCarthy. However, I would very much like to speak with Vice Presidential candidate McCarthy.

T: Just one last question, Senator. Would you like to make any campaign promises at this time?

K: Yes, I'd love to. But I'd hate to keep them.

FONDLE RONDA, fondle ronda, RONDA fondle, Fondle Ronda, FONDLE FONDLE RONDA.

Sculpture Explicated by The Artist

THE SCULPTURE gracing the lounging area behind Monroe Hall was given to the University this summer by Rudolph Heintze. The work is part of Heintze's master's thesis in fine arts, the following is the conclusion to the written thesis, with accompaniment the work.

"Initially, the forms create the effect of a collision in space--an almost accidental juxtaposition of parts. However, upon gaining a closer perspective, this very general impression is replaced by a heightened awareness of a definite interaction between the parts. The dynamic sensation imparted by these forms is actually a result of certain relationships which are produced by manipulation, both consciously and intuitively directed.

"Despite the various movements, thrusts, and counterth-



"MAN'S INSATIABLE drive to penetrate the unknown."

rusts, the total energy is intended to suggestion overall feeling of ascension. The concept of ascension suggests many levels of meaning, but underlying all the moralistic or philosophical interpretations lies man's insatiable drive to penetrate the unknown, to extend his reality. "The final element of the sculpture completes this feeling. It denotes an almost complete break from its neighboring forms, yet without losing its relationship to them. By virtue of this departure, the final element has been invested with a special meaning - the transgression of the human will beyond the limits of ignorance, prejudice, and injustice."

Tomahawk Who's Who

Sexual perversions, sodomy, necrophilia, bestiality, heterophilia, homosexuality, and just plain dirty ping pong are some of the actions portrayed by ARNIE BELLAFONTAINE in his most recent stag movie.



Arnie Bellefontaine

Arnie came to this country in 1954, just four years before his birth and was immediately recognized as "stag movie material." In his first movie entitled, "All the Way with LBJ," Arnie played the part of the East Room.

After receiving critical acclaim throughout the world as the "dirtiest looking old man," Arnie traveled to Poland to play his first female part--a left breast.



David W. Phillips

DAVID W. PHILLIPS (the "W" stands for "where am I at") has been a respected member of council for two years. As commuter representative, he got 300 lockers, 200 parking spaces, and a suspended sentence. Phillips is noted for his stand on drugs. He has a drug stand on the corner of 22nd and G streets.



J.H. Boyar

J.H. BOYAR (pictured above) is presently serving as the Student Activities Director of the George Washington University. He came to this area two years ago after completing a film with a local movie company, "Jimmy Cricket Goes to Hofbergs."



Marshall Worden

MARSHALL WORDEN is the richest person at this university. Through four years of college he has attained a \$3.99 over-all QPI and takes almost all of his courses cash-free, which means if he doesn't cough up the money, his brain certainly won't carry him through. Marshall often wears a sweater with a zipper up the front. Sometimes people think his fly is open.

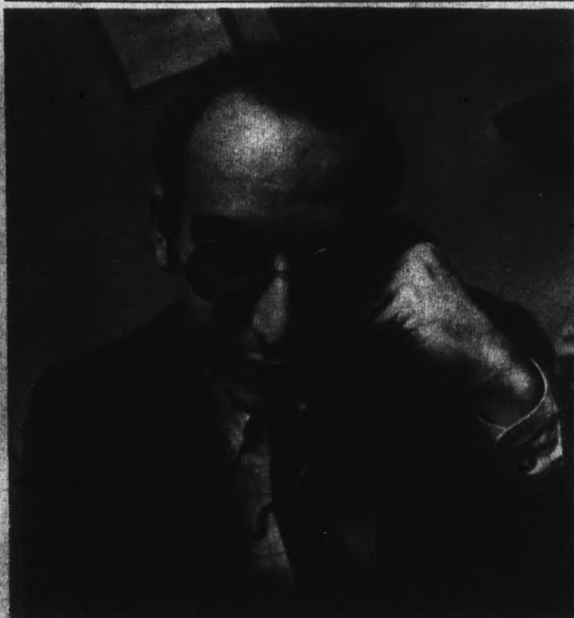
ROBIN KAYE has spent the last year of his life as either the President of the Student Council or Editor of the Hatchet. He has served two successive terms on the council (not to be confused with successful). When his term ended, Robin told his friends he would be working on the Hill. The Tomahawk was lucky enough to get this picture of Robin hard on work on the Hill.



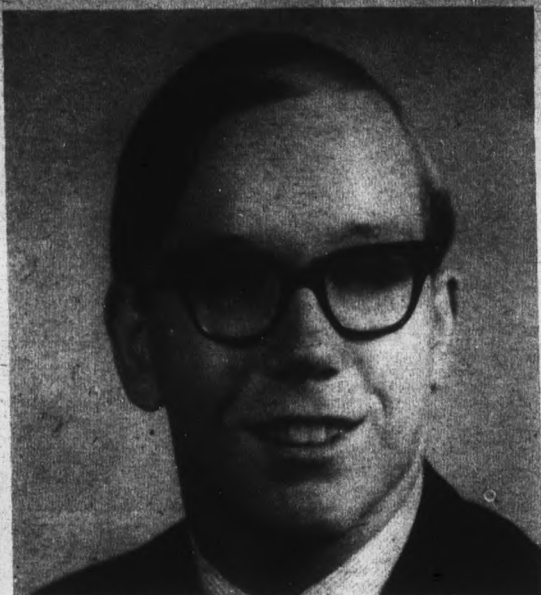
Robin Kaye



"I thought I saw that guy somewhere before."



"OKAY ROBIN. I think I have it. That's K-N-I."



Or do you.



TOMAHAWK RESTAURANT critics enter one of their favorite dining spots.

Tomahawk Culinary Guide

TOMAHAWK RESTAURANT critics recently visited local dining spots and offer their gustatory evaluations.

Prices for packaged goods may be slightly astronomical, but then somebody has to pay for cleaning the uniforms.

Friendly's

While it may not be clean, it doesn't claim to be. Their hamburgers and steak sandwiches are not particularly appetizing, so the rancid onions do no harm. The watered down ketchup and mustard could hardly hurt the flavor.

Friendly's atmosphere is enhanced by an unmistakable odor of grease. It clings to the windows and settles on the seats and the floor. Friendly's is always a great place to go for a late hour coke. The choice is ten or twenty-five cents, and for the extra money, you get more than twice as much ice, well worth the bargain.

Leo's GW Deli

A big GW favorite, Leo's is crowded at lunch, appealing to GW's economical class. It has long been a favorite of the Hatchet staff. Courtesy is a big thing at Leo's. The counter men always ask for your order before wiping their noses on their sleeves.

Quigley's

"Wachawannonisambugga" has become a GW idiom due largely to the colorful Quigley waitresses. Prices are moderate, average for the city, extremely high for the quality.

If you want a quick bite, stop Quigley's, everyone does, but be careful about "wachagetonatambugga."

Bassin's GW Inn

Bassin's advertises that it has plenty of beer, corned beef and congeniality. Take a little from the last, add a lot to the first, and don't eat the middle, and you have Bassin's. Service is notably slow, but nobody has come up with a reason to speed it up. The non-students who frequent it many times add a special touch (a nickel, dime or anything else you may have).

The pizza has a taste strangely reminiscent of cardboard. Ditto for the corned beef, veal cutlet and spaghetti dinners, giving Bassin's a quality unequalled anywhere in Washington.



"ALL WE NEED now is a stop sign, a flag from the ellipse, and---"

GW Track Team

Runners Emerge In Spring

WITH THE FLOWERING of spring, GW's track team has come into bloom. No longer an evil scent, the team now gives forth a beautiful fragrance that will carry it all the way to the Olympic games (after Student Council approval).

The history of the track team gives evidence as to why it has grown into such a track power in the east. With the building of the indoor track inside the basement of Rice Hall, the team had the facilities for a successful recruitment drive. When the drive began to lose steam, the Administration decided to do something about it. Thus the outdoor track, which runs from the east corner of 22 and G to the north corner of 22 and G was built after a fund raising drive of \$18 million was conducted over a period of 28 years.

Thus, all the modern facilities that a growing track team needs and deserves were present, and the recruitment drive again started with fantastic results--the team's membership tripled in size and now boasts three members.

With this large a team, a coach was needed and was quickly found. A grad student took over full time coaching duties at the pay of \$5 per semester. Because of class conflicts, however, practice is held only between 5:30 and 5:34 a.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Of course everyone knows how the team won its berth to the

Olympic games but one problem remains; because the team only has three members and is entered in the four man relay, an anchor man is needed to run the extra leg. Therefore, the team requests that anyone interested in being an anchor and who already has an extra leg should contact A. Runner immediately.

Basketball Schedule

GW'S FRESHMAN BASKETBALL SCHEDULE
for 1968-9 still incomplete

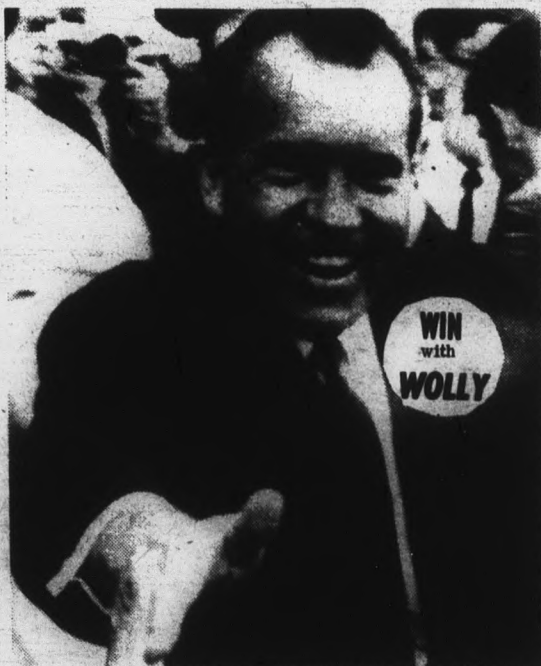
Houston
North Carolina
UCLA
Ohio State
Boston Celtics
Harlem Globetrotters
Philadelphia 76er's
NBA All Star Team
all home games start at 8:30 p.m.

GW'S VARSITY BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Grant School
Washington Redskins
Peter Pan Prep
Wilson High School
Randle Highlands Nursery
Washington Whips
The Lettermen
The Third Precinct
Seeing Eye School
Delta Zeta
Sammy
Winner of the playoff-Homecoming Tournament
All home games start at 6:30 p.m. as preliminaries to the freshman games.



THE ANCHOR man for the GW track team, ready to run a leg of any relay.



P. Spencer Wachtel

CataclysmicScope

"P. SPENCER WACHTEL," now playing at local apartments is a curious combination of attitudes and illusions. Often very effective, his momentum carries him through what might seem an inauspicious beginning through a tumultuous climax.

"P. Spencer Wachtel" is now playing in repertory with "Champagne Over the Dam" and "Poor Deaf Ludwig." No student discounts are available and reservations are helpful, though annoying. A good time was had by all.

Cataclysmic in scope, kaleidoscopic in concept, "PSW" insults the commonplace only to provide a fleeting glimpse of the nebulous. The image of what exists beyond the fringe of normal experience is emphasized through his use of subtleties of motion and through impulsive attitudes and gestures.

Utilizing frenzied speech patterns, "PSW" attacks the expected with quite unexpected results. An evening in his presence is stultifying without being enlightening, yet certain characteristics remain accentuated. His shadow for example.

Now calling a chimpanzee handsome and a spirit blithe can result in quite unexpected positions and often one finds oneself prone in expectation. The denouement finally comes but not after a diversified evening of interlocution and substance.

"PSW" is the type of attraction that is enjoyed by many for the wrong reasons. People must learn to work with his style of attack rather than shut their eyes at what has to be one of the highlights of this season.

THE TOMAHAWK CRITIC.



"THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S your best bet."



TOMAHAWK TOOTS is James Goodhill. shown here modeling his head.

HATCHET

ENCOUNTER

Vol. 2, No. 5 April 1968

Opinion Supplement
to the
George Washington University
Hatchet

Governor Claude Kirk

'The Critics Are Always Louder'

THERE HAS BEEN A NOTICEABLE COOLNESS in the reception given to statements made by members of majority groups on the problems of civil disobedience. Let me, therefore, at the outset establish my credentials as a member of two distinct minority groups.

Claude Kirk Jr. is the Republican Governor of Florida. He served in the United States Marines as an officer from 1945 to 1947 and again during the Korean War from 1950 to 1952. Gov. Kirk received his L.I. B. from the University of Alabama in 1949. He worked his way through school as a part-time Alabama Highway Patrolman.

Republicans in Florida are outnumbered almost 4 to 1 by Democrats. I am Florida's first Republican governor in 94 years and merely counting the votes cast for me makes its obvious that it took more Democrats than Republicans to make up the total. The state legislature is still controlled by Democrats which certainly qualifies

Republicans as a disadvantaged group. As for disobedience, Democratic leaders in Florida are always complaining that we are guilty of that and especially of breaking the rules they established and under which they are always supposed to win.

As the title indicates, however, I am speaking here not as a partisan, but as a public official. Members of this group also form a significant minority in the national body politic and they are totally disadvantaged when it comes to dealing with civil disobedience, for regardless of what they do or do not do, they are bound to be criticized. Since critics are always louder than those who approve and the quality of mercy is conspicuous by its absence in their treatment of office holders, the position of the public official is worth looking at.

(See KIRK, p. 6)

The Limits of Civil Disobedience



Photo by Brechner

William M. Kunstler

How Civil and How Disobedient

LIKE THE ELEPHANT TO THE BLIND MEN, the term "civil disobedience" has as many meanings as there are definers. To some, it is violent retaliation against the person or property of their oppressors; to others, it is the passive refusal to obey what they consider to

William M. Kunstler, counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to the Congress on Racial Equality, received his B.A. from Yale University in 1941 and his L.I.B. from Columbia University in 1949.

be unjust laws; and to still others, it is the chaining of themselves to courthouse columns or to whatever else will adequately serve the purpose. But whatever form meets the needs of any particular individual or group at any particular time, the objective is essentially the same--to bring about social change.

Thus, it well may be, putting aside classic definitions, civil disobedience is what you want it to be. The crucial ingredient that distinguishes it from either anarchy or eccentricity must be the basic motivation of those who engage in one or another of its manifestations. If the end in view is, at least to its seekers, a worthy one, then the jettisoning of tea into Boston Harbor, the seizure of fugitive slaves from their bounty-hungry captors or the refusal to pay a Massachusetts poll tax can all be justified.

Of course, the consignee of the tea, the owners of the escaped slaves and Bay State officialdom hardly share the overpowering sense of righteousness that sparked the actions of the disobedient ones. To the contrary, they were appropriately enraged by what they firmly considered to be an outrageous affront to law and order.

(See KUNSTLER, p. 5)

'When Laws Should Not Be Obeyed'

by Douglas F. Dowd

ONE NEED NOT believe that those who practice or advocate civil disobedience are always on the side of the angels to perceive that most arguments against it today are either irrelevant or absurd. Such arguments

Douglas F. Dowd is a professor of economics at Cornell University. He has worked closely with RESIST and is president of the Inter-University Committee which began and continues various enterprises associated with the anti-war efforts including teaching.

ments are irrelevant when they take as an unstated assumption that we live in what are, after all, normal times, for such arguments assume that normal procedures are all that is necessary to right the (real or imagined) wrongs seen by those who would civilly disobey. Work within the law energetically and, at most, work energetically and within the law to change the law. If your arguments are valid, they will in time prevail. To place oneself above the law is an act of arrogance, an invitation to anarchy; what's worse, how can one argue against the KKK's breaking of, say, civil rights legislation, if one is himself a lawbreaker? That such arguments, in fuller display, are irrelevant will be argued below; that they are absurd, as well, we may turn to now.

There are two major areas of concern that have led to principled law-breaking in recent years -- those having to do with racial equality and those having to do with the war in Vietnam. In the former case, blacks and their white allies have deliberately broken segregationist laws, sometimes simply to do away with them, at other times to force the creation of new laws protecting those who would work toward an egalitarian racial code. In the early years of that movement, we allowed ourselves to believe that the Jim Crow laws of the South were the principal (even the sole) target, we have subsequently recognized that the North too has its (subtler) ways of keeping the races in their places. And so, sit-ins in the South, black and white together at restaurants, and a host of other law-breaking activities; and in the North, symbolically at first, more than that later, garbage strewn on Manhattan's bridges, illegal marches in Milwaukee. And so on. In some cases, the easy ones, one could say that unjust laws were being challenged, and that higher courts

would rule them so. But in the case of Father Groppi, say, it was not an unjust law, but an immoral city that was being challenged. The law was being broken as a means of forcing a community to change its immoral, not its illegal, ways. Those who argue against such civil disobedience are absurd (when they are not dishonest), for they are saying in effect "wait." The problem in such cases is a problem of powerlessness, where the power of the status quo -- as manifested in institutions and in attitudes -- is such as to guarantee that into the foreseeable future nothing will change. But change does not come about without power to bring it about; and the power to do so comes clearly not from persuasion alone. It comes from persuasion matched by the drama of individuals willing to break the law, a drama which, if it is a drama of decency, will find more and more players on its stage; and which, ultimately, will convince those who hold formal power that what they hold is too hot to handle. Those who argue against such practices are absurd when they neglect the powerlessness of those who would change society; when they argue that those who hold the power will, in the fullness of time, change their ways. They have not, and they will not; as, by now, we all know.

But of course there is not as much ferment against that kind of civil disobedience as there is against the kind that militates against the war, and the draft system. One has by now heard many arguments against those who have joined the draft resistance. Let us concentrate on the question of turning in one's card, and refusing induction. The impulse behind such an act is made up of opposition to what is deemed an immoral war, and a war which, moreover, is powered in vital part by an immoral selective service system. Why must one behave in such a precipitous fashion? Why cannot those see the war and the draft as immoral set about stopping the war and transforming the draft system through existing, legal, channels? (And, of course, working with the draft system, the army, and the war right up to, and into, Vietnam; right up to burning down villages, shooting suspected Vietcong, irrespective of age, sex, or whatever; working with, and strengthening the system, and in doing so, depriving one's self and the peace movement of one more mind and body.)

Well, one can be drafted well before one can vote; and that

creates a problem so far as influencing one's representatives is concerned. And if one holds on to his exemption as a student (or as a C.O., or as a vital person, etc.) he has to contemplate the many millions of others who do not possess his privileges, his rare ability to know about and gain the C.O., his skills. One has to contemplate an immoral system of selective service acting to prop up what one considers to be a more generally immoral system. One has to, in short, wait, and hope,

there is no reason to believe that normal procedures are going to stop that in time (in time means now, yesterday); then in all conscience one must act drastically. Like the KKK? Not at all.

The KKK use means of violence to prevent the achievement of social justice, to prevent the obliteration of social injustice. They work in secret, they beat, and kill, and burn, and bully. They cannot and do not stand in the sun where they can be seen, and they work against the highest principles of religion, human-

their prime consideration. But they, and I, and the government all know that if enough of us resist the draft in whatever ways we can, the moral example set by the draft resisters has at least a finite chance of becoming politically effective. By itself, of course, a few thousands or tens of thousands of draft resisters as a movement will not bring an end to the war; but combined with the other multitudinous and swelling sources of opposition to the war, and to our increasing inability even to hold



even pray; but one cannot, legally, change anything at all until, at the very earliest, after the next election (on the unlikely assumption that, say, McCarthy is elected president and does all the things one hopes he will do). Meanwhile, the war goes on at an accelerating rate, and it can well be internationalized before next November; before next November larger portions of Vietnam and its people will have been destroyed.

To get to the point a bit more rapidly: If our complaint were that a law of property was unjust, perhaps in all conscience we could wait, should wait. But if our complaint, our cry, is that Vietnamese and Americans today are dying in a horrifying and immoral war -- and one that worsens every day -- and that

ism, and political principle stemming from western civilization, as they work to keep us from becoming civilized. And the draft resisters? They break one or more laws: publicly, at their own cost (and a substantial cost), without violence, without harm to others, with the opposite of reward. And why? Because, first, they cannot serve in an immoral war that would destroy through subjugation and killing; second, because they do not choose to cooperate with an immoral system, even though through such cooperation they would themselves lose nothing (but their souls?) and would indeed gain (what the society considers to be) quite a lot; and third, has someone found another way to stop the war? On that last point, I know of no draft resisters who think they are by their individual acts going to stop the war; and most of them do not take that as

our own militarily in Vietnam, who is sure that the draft resistance will not be politically effective?

And if, after all things are considered, we decide that it cannot be politically effective? What then? Shall we take the counsel of a law professor at Cornell who, though himself against the war and a critic of the selective service system, said we must obey the law, even if that means that we go into the Army and go, even, to Vietnam. We must go, even to Vietnam, with a heavy heart, having chosen the lesser of two evils. The lesser of the two evils, in this case, is to defy one's sense of morality in order to live up to a conventional sense of legality. Where such counsel would have left Socrates, Jesus Christ, Mahatma Gandhi, or Thomas Jefferson, say, one will not ask. One does ask, however: "Is there ever a point at which the laws of one's society can no longer be obeyed?" Surely everyone who is human will answer yes to that question, the debate being only about where the point might be. That point has been reached in the United States, reached and passed. Nobody who reads these words will ever have found reason, publicly or secretly, to applaud the actions of the KKK. But almost all, if only secretly, are pleased that there are those who have the courage and the ethical sense to defy the draft. What one applauds, one should consider joining; and, at the very least, one should support those whom one applauds. Especially today.

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The John Birch Society 'Agitators Want Turmoil'

WHAT'S WRONG WITH CIVIL RIGHTS?

THE ANSWER IS, NOTHING! But there is a great deal wrong with what is being done today in the name of civil rights.

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Let's begin this brief survey with two basic premises. (1) There are injustices to our Negro citizens still prevalent in some places. And they should be eliminated. (2) A huge majority of the American people, of both races, who now give their moral support to the civil rights movement, are good people, with idealistic motives. And their excellent intentions must be realized.

But let's put both of these observations in proper perspective. And in doing so let's bring some hard truths and plain common sense to bear on a very tricky subject. For it is stupid to sink a great ship because it has a few dirty plottches that need cleaning. And unless there is a better and more rapid understanding of what is really taking place, the Communists are going to sink our whole ship of state under the excuse that they are trying to wash away the dirt.

The Communists themselves have repeatedly emphasized that the American Negroes should supply the leadership for Negro participation everywhere in the worldwide revolution, because the Negroes in the United States are so much better off than those anywhere else in the world. But the whole truth goes much further.

A. The average American Negro has a tremendously higher material standard of living than Negroes anywhere else; and far higher, in fact, than at least four-fifths of the earth's population of all races combined. As Herbert Hoover pointed out a decade ago, the fifteen million Negroes then in the United States owned more automobiles than all of the 150 million Negroes in Africa and the 150 million white people in Russia put together.

B. The average American Negro not only has a far higher standard of literacy, and better educational opportunities, than Negroes anywhere else; but a higher level

of literacy, in fact, than the average for all races on at least four-fifths of the earth. It has been pointed out, for instance, by many authorities, that a far larger percentage of all American Negroes receive college educations than the percentage of all Englishmen who do so.

C. The average American Negro has complete freedom of religion, freedom of movement, and freedom to run his own life as he pleases. His security of person, and assurance of honorable treatment by his fellow citizens in all of the utilitarian relationships of living, have been exactly on a par with those of his white neighbors. The environment for life, liberty, and the pursuit happiness, enjoyed by the average to that of any race or any people, among at least ninety percent of the earth's population.

D. So what is all of the complaining about? Basically, the answer is very simple. It is through the opportunities originally provided by the economic enterprise of the American whites, through emulation by the American Negro of his white neighbor's ways, and through the gradual adoption and absorption of the various spiritual, material, and political elements of the white American's Negro has been able in a brief hundred years to raise himself to this level so far above the vast body of mankind. With the inevitable result, under the circumstances, that he has not yet achieved a par with the very leadership he was emulating; and that there still remain differences, as a general rule, in the economic, literate, and social levels of the two races.

These differences, and the natural or human-natural results of these differences - although they had been steadily and peacefully diminishing everywhere - still vary tremendously in different parts of our country. And the agitators behind the civil rights movement demand that a complete and absolute disregard of those differences, and a pretense that they do not exist, must be force by federal law upon the total population everywhere, and with respect to every activity of human life. These agitators themselves know, of course,



that any such accomplishment by law and force is impossible. And it is the last thing in the world that they would really want today. In fact, as was emphasized by that truly great Negro American, Manning Johnson, out of his personal knowledge, the Communists have for decades done everything they could to prevent Negro progress, and thus maintain these differences as grist for their mill. What the agitators want is the turmoil they can bring about by the increasing stridency of their demands. As J. Edgar Hoover has wisely pointed out, the Communists have no slightest interest in really improving the lot of

the American Negroes, but only in using the Negroes and the racial problem to promote Communist purposes.

For the civil rights movement in the United States, with all of its growing agitation and riots and bitterness, and insidious steps towards the appearance of a civil war, has not been infiltrated by the Communists, as you now frequently hear. It has been deliberately and almost wholly created by the Communists, patiently building up to this present stage for more than forty years. The record to support this statement is absolutely clear

(See BIRCH, p. 7)

Karl Hess

Disobedience: A Direction

ANY VIEW of civil disobedience must be from the vantage of one's concept of government. For, after all, it is to the government and no one else, that you are disobedient when civilly disobedient.

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For a socialist, presumably, civil disobedience--in a socialist state--would be an offense not against government specifically but against all society, against all the non-disobedient citizens.

For a capitalist--and I speak from that vantage--civil disobedience is altogether different. The capitalist lives in a state of perpetual civil "disrespect" in the first place. He does not cherish government. He abides it. He does not, as characteristically government does, base his accomplishments on power over people but on power over things, over his environment.

The movement to civil disobedience should be a capitalist reflex whenever and wherever the power of government exceeds the proper--in his view--purpose of government.

That civil disobedience in America, here and now, is associated with socialism more than with capitalism is the tragic, I think, result of the facts that 1) there are few convinced capitalists

operating and 2) the socialist - left impulses toward what are often called acts of civil disobedience are not that at all. They are, instead, merely acts seeking political power.

Civil disobedience properly, it seems to me, should be directed toward the easing or ending of some particular power over people, by the civil authority and not--as it usually is today--toward actually imposing some new and often more extensive power over people through the very civil order to which the "demonstrators" are said to be disobedient.

Part of this situation, I am sure, evolves from the confusing fact that although we are said to be a capitalist country we are, in fact, such a mixed economy that the name does not actually apply. Instead, we are highly socialized and thoroughly politicalized.

The way to accomplish things, as Daniel Moynihan recently has lamented, is widely felt to be solely through government. Political power, and not capitalist, or accomplishment, power has become the order of the day. But, because we still operate on the near-fiction that we are a non-socialist nation, the civilly disobedient often say that they are "bucking" the system or even changing it through demonstration--disobedience whereas, in fact, they are doing nothing short of bolstering the system.

As an example, most civil disobedience today involves either the war in Vietnam or some sort of specifically racial legislation.

The demonstrations against the war are said to seek a system in which gov-

(See HESS, p. 4)



Photo by Brechner

Conscience and the Law

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN SIT-IN: young men burn their draft cards; hundreds of thousand march and carry placards; hooded men ride through the night on a foray of terror. Are any of them justified in their illegal actions? Do any of them have an alternative in their pursuit of "justice"?

The problem of civil disobedience dates back through history. Medieval universities tasted the bitter fruit of dissident student bodies. Jews rose up in their well-defined ghettos. Suffragettes chained themselves to buildings. Sometimes demands were met; in other cases only blood was shed.

Essentially the question of civil disobedience could be phrased: Is it better to obey a defined statute or the dictates of one's conscience? If the answer to this query favors conscience over law, are we supporting the beginnings of complete anarchy?

What are the implications of such a doctrine for a society based on law and

orderly change? Is civil disobedience just a nice word for anarchy? Can conflicts between conscience and law be resolved in any other way in our society?

Today the question of civil disobedience centers around opposition to

the war in Vietnam and the related question of the policy of conscription. Those who "disobey", act because they are pacifists or because they see the Vietnam War as an "immoral war". The question here is not concerned with the morality of the war, however. The essence of the problem is the specific method of protest.

Another equally compelling question which causes some Americans to civilly disobey is the problem of equality of rights for the Negro. Once again, while the motives of dissidents may be pure, we must scrutinize the violent acts of protest. Do years of frustration justify the destruction of an entire community? And also, is this the only way the Negro can attain the goals he has sought for more than a century?

Essentially, we ask the proverbial Machiavellian question: Do the ends justify the means?



Hess--from p. 3

Objective: Not Attack, But Acquire Power

ernment would be powerless to exercise the almost whimsically easy power with which, admittedly, this present government went into an undeclared war in Vietnam.

The demonstrations and disobedience seeking racial legislation, however, seek quite the opposite. They seek a state so powerful that it can control individual citizens and their individual actions to an exquisite degree.

Lest it appear that these are absolute opposites, however, it should be added that the war cause largely is against one war in particular, not against all wars by any means. It is an assumption, but one which I feel is fair to make, that the majority of those involved in acts of civil disobedience against the war in Vietnam, would, given proximate incentive, be equally disobedient in favor of war against, to cite just several examples, South Africa, Portu-

gese Angola, Spain, or, of course, the one on which there is little disagreement, right or left, Egypt.

The common fact of the disobedience, thus, appears to be an effort to gain, as I have said, government power (to wage the right war, regularly to enact racial or even racist legislation). A subsidiary issue that grows out of the racial legislation, of course, is that of the state's unlimited power to tax for social purposes. Again, it is just an assumption, but I should imagine that, when the racial and war causes have run their courses, that the pressures for such items as a guaranteed annual wage will be next on the agenda and that the acts of civil disobedience associated with it will be against the right of unusually talented, productive, or creative people to keep what is considered excessive returns from their talent, productivity, or creativity.

The hallmark then, as now, will be acts of disobedience not against the civil order but against selected members of the private order and the objectives of the disobedience will not be to attack power but to acquire power.

The acts of civil disobedience which, if you will recall, started the current vogue show the striking difference between disobedience to the civil order as opposed to other orders of concern.

Those acts were the sit-ins to protest segregated lunch room facilities in the South.

Wherever such a protest and disobedience was against a state or local law which insisted upon segregated facilities, then such acts would be altogether laudable in a capitalist view. The state, such a position would hold, has no right whatsoever to so regulate the citizens that it can make them

adopt racial attitudes and create racial facilities.

Along with a sit-in, of course, a capitalist undoubtedly also would have suggested the even greater disobedience of building a competing lunch room which would refuse to honor the state or local law insisting on segregated facilities. Capitalism, lest it escape the revolving eyeballs of those too otherwise occupied to notice, is the only absolutely color blind system available on earth. Green is its color. Black and white skin tones mean nothing in capitalism but a challenge to the cosmetic designers.

However, such sit-ins were not, in fact, all directed against civil authority at all. They were directed against individually prejudiced lunch room operators and were, thus, not in disobedience of any law regarding race but only of laws regarding disturbance of the peace.

The most proper response in such cases, rather than near-violence, would have been sheer economic pressure. Everyone understands that--even red-neck louts. And economic pressure, unlike violence, must be fought not by counter-violence but by common economic sense which, in this case, would have to mean competitive desegregation.

To nail the point down: it is proper and laudable disobedience against civil authority to oppose any racial legislation. Such legislation is as obnoxious to a free man as are any and all laws pertaining to private sexual conduct.

And, to make a private point, it is capitalism, not socialism, which envisions a state that simply cannot and is never permitted to make any rule pertaining to private action, morality, etc. There is no such inhibition in any socialist doctrine. Quite the contrary.

(And, yes, should the question be hovering in the smokey air betwixt us, capitalism perforce is for pot. Pot is, to any capitalist I can imagine or know, just another saleable crop and one which, unlike poisonous chemicals, does not even suggest or hint the possibility of a liability suit based upon deleterious effects.)

Another illustration of the association between view of government and view of disobedience is the draft.

The draft is the direct result of an accretion of government power far beyond that needed to perform its duties, even the duty of providing for the repulsion of invaders. If the community requires soldiers it should and could pay properly for them and not just empower someone to shanghai them.

The political person with whom I have been most closely associated, Sen. Barry Goldwater, made ending the draft his very first Presidential campaign pledge and he has reiterated his opposition to the draft ever since.

Now then, any acts of civil disobedience designed to attack the improper accretion of power represented by the draft strike me as proper and useful in that they perform freedom's eternally demanded task of standing against aggrandized government power no matter how unpopular or inconvenient the specifics involved.

Acts of disobedience against the war, however, are different. First it must be determined if their purpose is against the war or for the enemy. The difference is obvious, legally and morally. Then it must be determined if the act is against the civil order, actually, or against the concept of war generally.

Those who oppose war generally have a way to "disobey" the civil order legally by a

cherished and honorable refusal to bear arms, a refusal which has lately and sensibly been extended to include those who oppose war on rational grounds as well as mystical.

Those who oppose this war in particular have many open avenues of political amelioration and they are, to my notice, taking them all. Good. There also is the perfectly proper course of opting out of the war society itself, going to some other country. Also good.

But random acts of near violence, such as the clutter at the Pentagon seem not acts of civil disobedience so much as mere mumbles of some new mystical revelation, accomplishing nothing but a sense of smug martyrdom in the participants, none of whom would be, in the old and elegant phrase, worthy to touch the hem of Eugene McCarthy's activist senatorial toga.

One concluding observation about civil disobedience, before the editor's wordage requirements smite me:

Civil disobedience should be morally symmetrical. One should not, as an example, blow up an offending public building to express pique with a law which might very well be changed by piling up votes rather than dynamite.

On the other hand, if the public building happened to be the headquarters of the Gestapo, in Germany, in the 1930-40's, then you would be morally reprehensible if you did not blow up that building.

The disobedience, as with punishments, should fit the crime. Riots, as a substitute for legislative process, are an abomination. Quietude in the face of mis-used power or perhaps even power, period, can be every bit as bad.

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Photos by Brechner

Anatomy of Civil Society

The Price We Pay for Democracy

by Justinian

HENRY DAVID THOREAU refused to pay his taxes and was incarcerated. Joan Baez has tried, unsuccessfully, to withhold her taxes in protest of the Vietnam War. Both Thoreau and Baez acted in the name of civil

Because of his position, the author wishes to remain anonymous.

disobedience. Gandhi led thousands in protest against British rule; Martin Luther King follows in his footsteps in the tradition of non-violence--and in the tradition of civil disobedience.

What does civil disobedience mean in a free society, where change is orderly and the law is supposed to be supreme? This is a matter which transcends the exigencies of the moment, transcends the poverty and admitted injustices in society. The enigma plaguing us today is whether men should individually judge the law rather than leave that task to the democratically constituted authorities. It is a question that probes to the very essence of man's relationship to man.

The classical theories note man's beginning and his life in a "natural" society, unhindered by human institutions and restrictions. Every individual was his own master. But when he entered into communal living, he gave up his "natural" rights in return for "civil" rights, and the difference between these two became the power vested in government. Sometimes in these early societies, and even today, the will of the tyrant is imposed, but often law was a product of freely expressed ideas, discussed and considered by direct or indirect representation. In this latter process, law was thus a matter of collective action, collective opinion, collective morality. The creation of law meant the existence of a force more powerful than the individual's morality because it was sanctioned by the morality of every individual, and was enforced by the entire community. And it was this law that permitted men to coexist despite a divergence of views.

In the United States today,

our society follows this same basic pattern. We all, white and black, have the opportunity to vote, to select representatives to frame the laws which we theoretically bind ourselves to obey. As our goals, morals and attitudes change, so does the law. There is a delay or time lag, but that is the price we pay for a democratic society. In choosing such a system, we lose the responsiveness that a dictator would provide, but at the same time, we insure that the ultimate, though delayed response, is more a reflection of popular will.

Our legal structure provides several avenues of change. The judicial system is empowered to overturn existing laws--the legislative branches can enact and repeal them.

The basic political structure of our society, and the responsiveness of that system to the people, are integral factors in any discussion of civil disobedience, factors which are often disregarded. For example, advocates of civil disobedience frequently point to the horrors that transpired in Nazi Germany as a justification of civil disobedience in this country. To compare the two situations, to attribute by implication fascist tendencies to this nation's civil authorities, is appalling in its stupidity.

When, as in Nazi Germany, the avenues of change are blocked, when grievances cannot be legislatively or judicially redressed, then a people have just cause for civil disobedience and revolution. The two are virtually inseparable, for both attempt to change the existing order not from within, but from without. It is noteworthy that the American colonists did not resort to revolution and independence until after they had petitioned King George III and his various prime ministers again and again without result, and without the prospect of proper representation in Parliament. Jefferson makes this amply clear in the Declaration of Independence.

In contrast, in this country today, the channels of responsible protest and change remain

open. The judicial system has almost consistently ruled in favor of minority rights; the Congress has become increasingly sensitive to the problems of minorities in the economic as well as the legal sphere. The present executive leadership has done more in legislation and more in dollars and cents for the poor and underprivileged than any administration in this century. Obviously, there can be no just comparison between the Nazis and the civil authorities in the United States.

It is the responsibility, then, of the prospective revolutionary as well as the prospective civil disobedient, to be certain that

Kunstler--from p. 1

grievances cannot be redressed within the system. As events of the last few years have shown, government in this country, although slow, is not unresponsive.

In this respect, civil disobedience has played a vital function. Generally, laws are not made to be broken; rather they are made to be changed. But when the civil disobedient breaks the seemingly unjust and arbitrary regulation, he provides for a JUDICIAL REVIEW of constitutionality. The test case of this nature is a recognized means of redressing grievances. At the same time, the disobedient must be prepared to fall in his effort and accept the legality

of his possible incarceration.

Unfortunately, civil disobedience has a greater implication. When an individual breaks a law--not as a judicial test but simply as part of a general protest, not even of that law but of, for example, a government policy--he sets the precedent for another individual, perhaps with a variant point of view, to break a law on the same philosophical grounds. The philosophical basis of this is that morality, the individual's conscience, is above the law, and must take precedence over it. In other words, each individual assumes the responsibility for determining where his morality

(See JUSTINIAN, p. 8)

From Picket Lines to Pikestaffs

Accordingly, they struck back with what may have lacked the burning ardor of their tormentors but which made up for it in determination to restore and preserve the status quo.

What it all boils down to, I guess, then and now, is that when man despairs that what he considers social wrongs will ever right themselves, he will move from one form of protest to another until he achieves reasonable satisfaction or burns himself out in the process. From picket lines to pikestaffs, there is a plethora of remedial possibilities that may open the way to Xanadu. For Kubla Khan, it was a palace dome; to others it may be a palace revolt.

In the last (and, I suppose, the first) analysis, one does what seems at any given place or time to be capable of producing the desired degree of change. If it fails to do so, one proceeds to the next, and almost always more drastic alternative. If change still remains elusive, the order of progression is clear--increasingly radical courses of action proposed and implemented until, to paraphrase Guevara, one wins or dies or loses interest.

American critics of the German people for their failure to topple the Third Reich now realize, somewhat abashedly, that only a willingness to subscribe, if necessary, to the ultimate tactic of violent revolution will institute meaningful social change. Those who insist that protest be confined to forms yet acceptable to the system will soon find, as did the Germans, that they are doomed to a rapid hardening of communal arteries. In other words, civil disobedience which, according to my private definition, includes everything from recalcitrance

to rebellion, depending on the circumstances, must be considered as a more or less natural progression with terminal points dictated by the presence or absence of concrete results.

As a prisoner of my own milieu, I must confess that I subscribe to the desideratum of orderly change provided that it is possible within a reasonable time. I imagine that, if I were thoroughly convinced that it was not so possible, I could be persuaded to shift my sights along the spectrum of alternatives. Moreover, I am prepared to recognize, as the American colonists did in 1776, that the utter disorder of violence might eventually prove to be the only force capable of causing change, irrespective of any judgment as to its value.

What I am saying is, of course, neither novel nor particularly profound. The progression of increasingly radical alternatives has been the way of the world for at least as far back as history cares to go. If the ancien regime cannot be persuaded or frightened into self-alteration, it can--and, many would argue, must--be overthrown. Otherwise, with apologies to Tennyson who would not have understood the concept, one bad custom would corrupt the world.

The revolutionary imperative is perhaps less instinctual than others but it is by no means less demanding. The urge to tear down when that seems to be the last resort of honest and good men (as well as some scoundrels) is at least as positive as plaintive acquiescence in the continuance of failing systems. The case for evolution does not always circumscribe revolution, and violence, while uncomfortable, upsetting and sometimes downright dangerous, has not always left us without Phoenixes.

Kirk--from p. 1

A Society Built on Law

In my own case, I am a governor and my actions are the subject of close public scrutiny on a statewide basis and sometimes beyond that. But there are a multitude of lesser known public officials below the rank of governor, all bound by the same general kind of oath and many in possession of a sphere of action with regard to civil disobedience that, in a given set of circumstances, can become the center ring of a particular performance. At such a crucial moment, the framework of the response to be made to acts of civil disobedience is almost wholly in their hands. The manner in which they discharge their responsibility is of the utmost importance in deciding whether a disturbance is going to be quenched or allowed, in some cases quite literally, to burn on. What then should be the basic guideline a public official can follow with an inner reassurance that he is right? How much room for maneuver does he have?

Despite the cumulative total of civil disobedience and the threat of even more of the same to come, we still function as a government of laws. Such governments have always operated in the logical presumption that all laws will in one way or another eventually be broken. That is why statutes are written to include the penalties for their violation. With the exception of revolutionary times--and the fact that they were revolutionary was by no means immediately or even ultimately realized in their lifetimes by the people whose futures they most affected--organized society has regarded the breaking of laws as an automatic offense calling for whatever punishment was prescribed to fit the crime. As a concomitant, society has always also operated on the belief that the average citizen would go far out of his way to avoid law-breaking rather than the other way around.

Now, however, in a society founded on the Protestant ethic and hitherto built upon the strict observance of law and an equally strict imposition of punishment for its non-observance, measureably large numbers of citizens have taken it as their right, indeed they say it is their duty, to break laws which they believe in themselves to be unjust or which, in their permissiveness or the lack thereof, have led to injustice. Other citizens in even greater numbers have condoned this law-breaking, either openly by encouraging it or tacitly by demonstrating an obvious reluctance to impose the kind of punishments usually associated with the offenses involved. People died violent deaths in Los Angeles, in Newark, in Detroit, but there appears to have been some silent agreement that the prosecution of those upon whom a presumption of guilt might fall would be, at its worst, of the most minor sort and the lightest possible punishments imposed as a result of this policy.

It may well be that we are in the midst of what will one day be historically identified as a genuine revolution. On the other hand, the summer trauma of American cities may pass away so swiftly that textbooks printed before this century ends will devote only a passing phrase in an obscure paragraph to the bloody events they involved. The history of the world is studded with bloody events. Only a small number have achieved historical significance. But regardless of how these matters will eventually resolve themselves, and whether or not there is some degree of real revolution involved in them, they have been sufficiently widespread--and they have been communicated so thoroughly and so swiftly--that nearly every citizen between childhood and senility has formed opinions concerning them. This is a natural process and so is its quite normal consequence, which is that the opinions people have formed control their reaction to these events.

There is, however, one group of people who have also formed opinions which,

as with all others, vary in their particulars, but not in their pattern of consequence, and which, it is my contention, should not exist at all. The reason that compels their non-existence is the fact that these people are all following a temporary trade which confers upon them the benefits of power and perquisites, but which, in so doing, deprives them of the right to have a personal or subjective opinion as to the applicability or correctness of that body of laws by which their particular subdivision of the nation is governed. These people are, of course, the public officials of America, both elected and appointed, and if in this respect they are disadvantaged, it is part of the price the individual pays when he assumes the privileges and the obligations of a public trust.

This stricture obviously is not intended to apply to those serving as judges whose specific task it is to interpret the laws enacted by others when their ultimate legality has been verified by yet other judges upon whose bench the duty of making those determinations devolves. It does apply, however, unvaryingly to all other officials to whom their fellow-citizens look trustingly for the orderly operation of the world in which we must all live together.

In accordance with common custom, all such officials take an oath or accept a commission which, while the words may differ from place to place and job to job, binds them to uphold all such laws as may be legally in effect during the occupancy of whatever office each of them holds. The salary, benefits, perquisites or whatever else they may enjoy as a result of their election or appointment amount to their having "taken the king's shilling," an old expression that goes back to the days of impressment in the British Navy and which involved pressing into the usually limp hand of an unconscious and unwilling victim of the press gang a shilling, so that none might say he had not contracted freely to serve, as evidenced by the receipt of the coin he clutched.

If a man has taken the king's shilling, so to speak, and all American public officials have in common the fact that far from resisting the press, they have usually sought it avidly, he has no alternative but to consider himself bound by it. To do otherwise, is to assume the law-making function reserved to legislators and the interpretative function belonging to judges. But some otherwise scrupulous and well-intentioned public officials have mistakenly thought themselves entitled to the luxury of individual opinions and some of them, trapped by circumstance, have drifted in an agonizing vacuum as a result of substituting the subjective personal for the objective impersonal. They defend such actions by saying the times or the circumstances demanded them, which to the acute defense mechanism bred into public officials is an acceptable way of stating that they wanted to find a course of action that would be an accommodation of sorts between doing something effective while offending the least possible number of people.

But I feel reasonably confident that any accurate survey of all citizens would show that A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF BOTH THE OBEDIENT AND THE DISOBEDIENT FULLY EXPECT PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO PERFORM IN THE OBJECTIVE MANNER THAT MIGHT REASONABLY BE ANTICIPATED, AND THAT THE FAILURE OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS TO ACT IN THIS FASHION HAS BEEN, IN ITSELF, THE CAUSE OF SEVERELY MULTIPLIED CONFUSION.

As general examples of anticipated response, people expect firemen to put out fires or, at the least, fight them. They expect policemen to oppose law breaking in all its forms. They do not expect, however, that vacillation on the part of public officials who direct these forces will lead to an infliction of troops and tanks and there is an almost auto-

(See KIRK, p. 8)



'The Patriots'

An Era Without Parallel

by J.J. Callinan

IF WE ARE TO CALL "civil disobedience," such acts as the destruction of Watts, the firing of Detroit, the burning of Newark, the looting and destruction of property, and violating the civil rights of their fellow-citizens, then they are guilty and should be punished.

J. J. Callinan is president of J. J. Callinan & Associates, a New York based, group formerly known as "The Patriots".

We are passing through an era that has no parallel in our history. The very foundation of our nation can be shaken to the point of chaos unless the leaders of our country, commencing with the President, restore law and order by returning the power to the police and other law enforcement agencies.

Is there a more sinister motive behind certain "civil disobedience" leaders? Recently, the New York Press carried the story of one of these leaders, H. Rapp Brown leaving the communist Cuban mission in New York. He became embroiled in an argument with a New York

City Policeman. What was he doing in the Cuban communist headquarters?

Stokely Carmichael just returned from visits to Cuba, Yugoslavia and Russia. Were they receiving instructions for revolution in the streets this summer? Is "civil disobedience" part of the Kremlin's plan to destroy America? Cuba today is a communist satellite acting as a principal pipeline for channeling huge quantities of narcotics into the United States for the demoralization and destruction of the youth and also to increase their supply of dollars.

In the past twenty years, the Russians have not lost a single man, yet the blood of thousands of American boys have been spilled in Korea, Vietnam and now the seizure of the American ship, the Pueblo on the high seas. The needle of destruction is being injected into our nation. Law and Order must be restored and maintained if we are to survive. YOU, the youth of the nation must participate, for YOU are the leaders of tomorrow. Insist that our leaders of today act NOW for TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE.

'Agitators Call Forth Only Turmoil'

to anybody who will take the trouble to study, honestly and objectively, the history of Communist activities with regard to what they early named "The American Negro Problem." In this long endeavor the Communist have faithfully followed two of their major and time-tested formulas.

A. First is the formula known as anti-colonialism. This be-

spontaneous demand or natural desire for "independence" among any of those colonial peoples in 1920 than there was among American Negroes in 1955.

So the Communists had to create in each colony the appearance of such a demand, and the semblance of a civil war on behalf of "independence." They have done so, in one colonial area after another, through ter-

ism" theme for agitation among the Negroes in America, there was this italicized sentence: "The struggle against white oppression of the Negro masses is a part of the proletarian revolution in America against capitalism." So the more general formula at work, behind what the Communists call their Negro Revolutionary Movement, is simply the process of adapting every

gradual subversion of the American system.

The Communists soft-pedal the theme of Formula A whenever and to whatever extent it might damage the working of Formula B. For every promise to the Negroes, every use made of the racial problem, every iota of bleeding-heart sympathy created over supposed or even real injustice to the Negroes--these things are all subservient in Communist plans to their one great goal of fastening the police-state tyranny of a central government over the American people.

The Communists say that the exact boundaries of the Negro Soviet Republic are undetermined; but that--as announced nearly forty years ago--"it would be certain to include such cities as Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Columbia and Charleston, S.C.; Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, and Macon, Georgia; Montgomery, Alabama; New Orleans and Shreveport, La.; Little Rock, Arkansas; and Memphis, Tennessee." They make clear that this "promise of liberation" to the Negroes is simply one of the means of Sovietizing all of what is now the United States. A careful study quickly reveals that every part of the civil rights program has been designed, and is being carried forward, as a step in the Communist strategy for these purposes. And the current leaders of the nationwide civil rights campaign have such extensive records of affiliating with Communists, of hiring Communists, of being guided, trained, and supported by Communists, and of themselves supporting Communist agents and causes, as to

make their real purposes as obvious as sunrise to anybody who will simply use honestly the intelligence that God gave him.

The same intelligence will also grasp that the American Negroes as a whole did not plan this, have not wanted any part of it, and are no bigger dupes in yielding to the propaganda and coercion of the consymp among them, than are the white people of the United States in swallowing the portions of that propaganda which are labeled idealism. The Communists could never take over one nation after another with only about three percent of the population belonging to the conspiracy--as they repeatedly do, and by using the same formulas over and over--unless they could deceive huge segments of the other ninety-seven percent into doing most of their many different jobs for them.

"Civil Rights" is a perfect example of Communist people help to fasten the tiny but almost infinite chains of a central Communist tyranny around their bodies and their lives. And we think it is time for our fellow citizens, white and black, throughout the whole United States, to wake up to the real meaning of what is happening all around us.

For it is not too late, with sufficient understanding, to restore order, and good will, and the government principles of our once great republic, and the gradual progress we had been making--before the Communists began their insidious destruction--towards a still better framework for human life, on the part of individuals of all races, colors, and creeds, than man has ever achieved before.



Photo by Brechner

gins with the basic pretense that Communism is an uprising of the downtrodden masses against powerful bosses who exploit them. This premise, in turn, is one hundred percent falsehood. Communism is entirely an effort of a self-perpetuating clique of international gangsters, usually out of the very top economic, educational, and political circles of each country, to impose their tyranny rigidly and completely on the whole world."

Derived from this fundamental "big lie" is the theme of anti-colonialism. Its specific core of falsehood has been that the colonial peoples of Asia and Africa wanted and deserved their "independence" from the nations of Europe which were oppressing and exploiting them. Actually, by 1920, the French in Indochina or Algeria, the Dutch in Indonesia, the Belgians in the Congo, and other "imperialistic" powers, were giving their colonial subjects a very enlightened and benevolent rule indeed. They were gradually raising the standard of living, the level of education, the exercise of individual freedom and responsibility, and the participation of the natives in their own local governments, as rapidly as these advances of civilization could be absorbed.

This process was not primarily the result of altruism. It developed automatically from a realistic self interest, and from the commercial progress in colonial areas which was being promoted by pioneers from the mother countries. But as a consequence of the total forces at work, the natives were coming more and more to regard themselves as loyal members of those great empires of which Paris or Brussels or The Hague might be the capital. There was no more

rorizing enough natives, by atrocities and massacres, into supporting or appearing to support Communist guerrilla leaders in their clamor for "independence." Eventually, in this way, the synthetic and prolonged "civil war" could furnish the excuse for Communists in the top circles of various governments and in the United Nations to "negotiate" the colony into independence--always as a transition stage towards its becoming a colony of the Soviets. And probably more hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings have been brutally tortured and murdered, as a means of creating this appearance of a native "civil war for independence," than for any other purpose in human history.

The final step in this development, which really brings it home to ourselves, is the concept--apparently originated by Stalin--that Negroes in the southeastern United States could be treated as an "oppressed colony," with the same agitation among them on behalf of their "independence" and "self-determination." This line was officially laid down in 1928, in a Communist pamphlet called American Negro Problems--which was written, and distributed as instructions to the American Communists, by Stalin's agent, Joseph Pogany, who had earlier been one of the top men in the incredibly cruel but shortlived Communist regime in Hungary under Bela Kun. And there is almost nothing being done in the whole civil rights movement in America today which is not exactly in accord with the "agitation and propaganda" program set forth in that booklet.

B. But a second formula has always been predominant. For in the opening paragraph of the very pamphlet discussed above, establishing the "anti-colonial-

possible bit of agitation and propaganda, even for the most specialized aims, to the service of their general purpose of

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Kirk--from p. 6

An Obligation To Observe the Law

matic loss of faith in orderly government when this kind of weakness and indecision is revealed.

The disobedient, both civil and uncivil, and the obedient in this country all have the same basic cultural background. There is no point in saying the deprived don't know they live in America and that a stop sign says stop and a go sign says go. The mass urge that propels these people is the demand that they get their share of what others have. So it is obvious they are aware of, even if temporarily they do not respond to, the same stimuli, at least insofar as the rules of living in this society are concerned. The leaders of civil disobedience have always been prepared to pay the penalty imposed by law for their actions. They have said this quite openly and they have counted on their punishment to serve as just so much added fuel for the fires they hope to light. The looter who loots or the shooter who shoots knows he is violating law and he is counting on the fact that the society whose doors he is breaking down is at least well enough organized to resist him with all legal force.

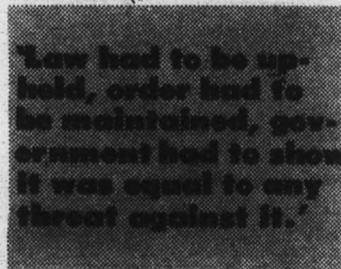
It is when this purely legal and authorized reply to disobedience is lacking that matters get out of hand. The disobedient no longer confine their activities to the clearly set out corridors in which order is presumed to wait to combat disorder. Seeing this, official reluctance to play the role ordained by law in any such confrontation escalates through panic to the final retaliation of overkill.

It was the late Chief Parker of Los Angeles who observed after Watts had burned itself out that if he had handled the original incident and its first follow-up as he himself was inclined to, the subsequent troubles would, at the least, have been substantially minimized. But he yielded to the pressure of the personal opinions of officials and withheld the full blanket of blue that might well have smothered Watts before its first blaze. Detroit officialdom temporized for an entire day, following which all the normal force available to them could not contain the disobedience, both because it had become inadequate to do so and because the resulting quotient of fear obviously affected what might earlier have been its normally level-headed deployment.

Florida has had no riots. We like to think this is so because we have been prepared for them and we have let everyone who might be concerned know this has been the case. Perhaps our preparations might prove to be inadequate, but the mere fact that they are in being has had a salutary effect. Last August, my office was told in suitably hushed tones that the infamous Rap Brown was coming to Jacksonville that night for the express purpose of inciting riot among Negroes gathered in a local baseball park. We got the information, but no suggestions as to what to do about it. When my executive assistant delivered the news together with a sandwich at lunch time, I asked him what our staff members directly concerned recommended. Apparently, no recommendation had been formulated. Later that afternoon, more

of the same. In Jacksonville, likewise. All calm, no panic, but no positive course of action either.

At 5 o'clock I called my staff together and I told them there was no reason for further pondering. The law, I told them, had to be upheld, order had to be maintained and, above all, government had to show that it was equal to any threat made against it. What, they asked, did I intend to do? Go to Jacksonville, I answered. Meet Mr.



Brown. Welcome him to Florida and tell him to conduct himself peaceably and in accordance with our laws as do about 20 million other visitors to Florida. Collective intake of breath. Multiple predictions of disaster. Suggestions for cordons of armed guards. I told them no one in Jacksonville was going to shoot me just because Rap Brown had come to town. I also told them that the majority of the people in the ball park would be relieved to see the government in the person of the Governor confronting this ranting hate-monger who was at least as much a threat to their well-being as to anyone else's.

I went that night to Jacksonville. I confronted Rap Brown. I welcomed him to Florida, asked him to behave himself while he was there, warned him not to tell people to buy or use guns. And as we stood there eyeball to eyeball, he shrunk in the eyes of his audience from a loud engine of destruction to a frantically wriggling, shrill, shouting, very disheveled man. He left Jacksonville that night and he has never set foot in Florida since.

What I did in Jacksonville to Rap Brown was done because it had to be done. As the chief executive of a sovereign state it was my duty to demonstrate not only to Rap Brown, but, and even more important, to Florida's citizens and Florida's officials that law was to be upheld and that government would not allow order to give way to disorder.

Not all the civilly disobedient are Negroes nor do they all shout "Burn baby, burn". The union leaders seeking to gain closed shop control of Florida education did not hesitate to purvey grossly misleading financial information to nearly 60,000 teachers in an effort to persuade them to leave the classroom and jeopardize their professional careers. They cared not one bit that this was law-breaking, a strike by public employees in the guise of mass resignations. They pursued it in open defiance of various court orders. They also put the Florida legislature under an openly boastful threat of a March 1 walkout -- and then abruptly walked out two weeks before that. I told the Florida legislature on January 29 when it convened under that threat, "Government by threat is no government at all" and that the six million people of Florida were depending upon them, regardless of party, to assert government's dignity and government's authority by not yielding to the threat of proposed law-breaking.

Now the teachers are back after 15 days of futility. The union leaders of the NEA-FEA have dug a credibility ditch it will take them years to fill and the people of Florida will enjoy the better education we are paying for while retaining respect for officials who upheld the law by refusing to deal with those who broke it.

There is much fault to be found in America. There is much to be done by all people on all sides. If poor Negroes are disadvantaged, poor whites are equally so. No one is exempt from the obligation to do whatever lies within his or her capability to alleviate this situation. But no one is exempt either from the obligation to observe the law. And the public official in America, above all, must view the law not as a personal possession to be used or not as he may feel in a given situation, not as something given temporarily into his custody which he may apply or not apply, in whole or in part, as he may personally feel proper, but rather, in the words of Algernon Sidney:

"The law no passion can disturb. 'Tis void of desire and fear, lust and anger. 'Tis written reason, retaining some measure of the divine perfection. It commands that which is good and punishes evil in all, whether rich or poor, high or low. 'Tis deaf, inexorable, inflexible."

Could there be a better guideline for those who have solemnly sworn not to change, not to formulate, not to waive, but to uphold that law which is set out not for some men but for all men?

Justinian--from p. 5

'Better To Obey a Bad Law'

diverges from the law, and ultimately, what laws will be respected as moral and which disregarded as being immoral. This idea is further extended to include directives of the government's executive officers as well as government policies. In essence, this means the destruction of civil society and a return to the natural state of relationships, with the disorder and chaos therein implied.

More specifically, if citizens accept civil disobedience as a responsible means of change, they only aid in polarizing society, in providing their opponents with a similarly coercive means of change. What will then determine "right" and "wrong" will be the mass demonstration--that group which can mobilize the most people in an effort to abort and coerce the democratic system, will carry the day. The civil disobedient who worked to get a Civil Rights Bill through Congress should not be surprised if the Southerner, who may believe with extreme righteousness that separation of the races is the only natural mode of coexistence, might not abide by the law's provisions. And if we assume that the individual's morality is above law, on what moral grounds can the law be enforced?

Put very simply, then, we must never lose sight of the fact that what seems to be simple justice to one person, may be oppression to another; what is right for one is immoral for another. There is no absolute right; there is no absolute wrong. A democratic system attempts to consider all viewpoints and coalesce them into law--not perfection

but compromise. Law is the culmination of a conflict, with the majority opinion tempered by the minority and hammered into realistic legislation. Without such guidelines for the conduct of society, man tacitly admits that he cannot live with his fellows, that like the state that compulsively follows a suicidal course to maintain its sovereignty no matter what, he, man, wishes to stand alone, a monument to his own ignorance, a living fossil, denying the long lesson of history.

Nevertheless, the civil disobedient is usually blind to the larger implications of his action. What to him seems to be an all-pervading good, a very moral and lofty goal, becomes a rationale for breaking the law. In due course, as the mind becomes conditioned, the same device may be used to rationalize acts of violence and terrorism.

For example, the sit-ins in the South during the early part of this decade, were a mild, and for most, acceptable form of civil disobedience. Yet today, Martin Luther King is planning a "Poor People's March" in Washington, not simply as a lawful, mass demonstration, but as a coercive tool in promoting action by the Federal Government. It cannot be denied that for many people, little has been accomplished. It cannot be denied that through negligence, illiteracy, poverty, hunger and disease have been allowed to continue. However, King and the rest of the leadership for this march have threatened that if demands have not been met by promises

within a few weeks, the capital city's normal functioning will be obstructed by the demonstrators.

This is a new tactic, best described as blackmail. It sets the inglorious precedent of substituting threat for the democratic process. Are we soon to face the prospect of the Women's Christian Temperance Union descending on the capital to wield axes until the return of prohibition? What will prevent right-wing extremists, who certainly have the numerical and financial support for such a project, from similarly coercing the government to end all welfare and poverty programs that to them are "Communist inspired"? Once we abandon law, we have only anarchy. Once we disregard the law, even in a very moral effort to change or improve it, we are tearing



Photo by Brechner

down the very house that must continue to shelter us.

We cannot weaken the law by ignoring it, yet later expect it to be strengthened in our behalf. We cannot destroy its effectiveness and expect it to rise from the ashes like the Phoenix. Many of us derided the following phrase in 1964: "Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice" and yet see how we have become conditioned, molded and propagandized into accepting civil disobedience!

If men are to improve their condition in a democratic society, they must work within it, and by so doing, guarantee the strength and permanency of their eventual gains. To do otherwise would be like pulling a tooth before filling a cavity, like burning our bridges before we can cross. Even Tom Paine, whose name is synonymous with revolution, a man who with uncanny foresight, had by 1790 outlined programs for social security, veterans compensation, retirement benefits, and state medical aid, felt compelled to clarify the importance of law:

"I have always held it an opinion (making it also my practice) that it is better to obey a bad law, making use at the same time of every argument to show its errors and procure its repeal, than forcibly to violate it; because the precedent of breaking a bad law might weaken the force, and lead to a discretionary violation of those which are good."

Although his words are 180 years old, they are still fresh and clear in meaning. "In America," said Paine, "the law is king."